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The Bombay Chronicle

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Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
4th July	Salsette	6000	Marmora	..
11th "	China*	8000	....	..
18th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th "	Persia	8000	....	..
1st Aug.	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
8th "	Caledonia	6000	....	..
15th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd "	India	8000	....	..
29th "	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
5th Sept.	Arabia	8000	....	..
12th "	China	8000	Malwa	11000
19th "	Himalaya	7000	....	..
26th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
3rd Oct.	Persia	8000	....	..
10th "	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
17th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
24th "	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
31st "	Marmora	10500	....	..
7th Nov.	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
14th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
21st "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
28th "	Malwa	11000	....	..
5th Dec.	China	8000	Medina	12500
12th "	Persia	8000	....	..
19th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	Kaiser-i-Hind	11400	....	..

*This vessel will call at Brindisi

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

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Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
20th Febry	Caledonia	8,000	....	..
27th "	Marmora	10500	....	..
6th March	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..
13th "	Salsette	6000	Macedonia	10500
20th "	Mantua	11000	....	..
27th "	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
3rd April	China*	8000	....	..
10th "	Arabia	8000	....	..
17th "	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th "	Malwa	11000	....	..
30th "	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
1st May	India*	8000	....	..
8th "	Caledonia	8000	....	..
15th "	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
	Kaisar-i-Hind	11400	....	..

Intermediate vessels conveying Passengers in one class only at Second Saloon Mail steamer fares.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, and NEW ZEALAND.

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Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	4709	18th June	3rd July,
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4023	3rd July	14th "
Kamakura Maru	A. Nishimura	6192	4th "	15th "
Rangoon Maru	H. Normura	5143	12th "	24th "
Kirin Maru	M. Nakamura	3308	20th "	7th Aug.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	4068	9th Aug.	21st "
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3795	23rd "	4th Sept.

For Freight apply to—

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinal Bath-room Fittings, etc.,

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES,

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Manchester A&C	5551	..	3rd July.†
City of Paris ..... A&C	9239	..	18th July.
City of Marseilles* A&C	8800	..	25th July.
City of Glasgow .. A&C	6529	..	5th Aug.
City of Poona .... A&C	7474	..	12th Aug.
City of Lahore .... A&C	6875	..	1st Sept.
City of Sparta .... A&C	5415	27th Aug.	....

*These steamers call at Port Sudan.

OUTWARD

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
City of Poona*	7474	2nd July	10th July	26th July.
City of Lahore*	6875	16th July	23rd July	8th Aug.
City of Sparta	5415	24th July	..	16th Aug.
City of Calcutta*	7936	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	24th Aug.
City of Nagpur*	750	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	6th Sept.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	..	15th Sept.
City of Marseilles†	8809	19th Sept	26th. Sept.	11th. Oct.†
City of Glasgow*	6529	28th. Sept.	6th. Oct.	21st. Oct
City of Paris †	9239	10th. Oct.	16th. Oct.	31st. Oct.
City of Poona *	7474	22nd Oct.	30th. Oct.	14th. Nov.
City of Lahore *	6875	28th. Oct.	5th. Nov.	20th. Nov.
Trafford Hall †	5321	7th. Nov.	15th. Nov.	1st. Dec
City of Nagpur*	7500	25th. Nov.	3rd Dec.	18th. Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th. Dec.	..	29th. Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles. ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st. class Singles.	1st. class Return.	2ndclass Singles.	2nd cla. Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London vis Marseilles.....	653	1,091	489	8093
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.....	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time Routes.
KASARA, 1195, Thur. 9th July about 9 a.m. Direct
LINGA 2185, Fri. 10th July *8 a.m. Direct
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "KASARA" 1195 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Muscat, Buhire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARODA," 3,172 tons on Thursday, the 9th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bundor Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowsit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 9th July
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,, 23rd July
*PURNEA	3306	,, 6th Aug.
†PALAMCOTTA	3413	,, 20 Aug.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Lines.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

4th July, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIST OF HOMEWARD SAILINGS. 1914-1915.

Steam	Tonnage	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Circassi	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	23rd Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	10th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	21st Nov. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	7th Dec. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	22nd Dec. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	12th Jan. 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	22nd Jan. 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	9th Feb. 1915

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON.

Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	24th Feb. 1915
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March 1915
Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	29th March 1915
Circassia	6722	C.F. Osborne R.D.R. N.R.	15th April 1915
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April 1915
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th May 1915
Elysia	6363	J. Kinnaird	29th May 1915

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gilbraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	917
Bombay to New York	841	1,439
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	442	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
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Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

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ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

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Moderate Price. We sell pianos in India at the same price as they are offered in Europe.

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We can hire you a piano, piano-player or player-piano by the month, or, we can sell you a perfect instrument.

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PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

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THE MOTOR UNION.

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Founded by Motorists for Motorists

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FORT, BOMBAY.

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may be had on application to—
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Apply Box No. 701, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 3053

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G. I. P. Railway,
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Southern States, Central India,
2024 Manpur, v'a Mhow.

WANTED a B.A., or B.Sc., (with classical language—Persian, and optional subjects—Chemistry and Physics) for the Maharana Shri Mohandevji High School. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience and least salary expected.
S. G. JAYAKAR,
Dewan, Dharampur State.
Dewan Office, Dharampur, 25th June, 1914 2021

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We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

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EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, just from home, wants FINANCIER-CAPITALIST for new manufacture, daily used, every household. 100 per cent. profits. Address to Box No. 704, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3072

A GENTLEMAN of business experience intending to have a commercial tour round the World, WANTS to know any Export and Import firm who would like to have business connection with him. Apply to Box No. 711, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3112

WANTED GRADUATES OR UNDER-GRADUATES to work as Travelling Agents having experience in sales and purchases of cotton and yarns. Apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, Hummum Street, Fort, between 2 and 4 p.m. 3041

WANTED known the INDIA LITERARY AGENCY, Delhi, being the first and most useful office for authors, poets, essayists, songwriters, Editors, Publishers, etc., Special attention to students and unknown beginners. Enclose stamp for terms. 3102

WANTED.—There are good openings always for really hard working young men desirous of entering upon business career, to work as Salesmen and Collectors on salary and Commission. Conscientious workers will be able to earn and to realise a safe position and a good income. Apply SINGER AND CO. 3117

WANTED for temporary appointment SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 80/- to 100/- Apply with copies of testimonials and stating qualifications to SUPERINTENDENT, C. Biden, office of Director of Public Instruction, Central Provinces, Nagpur. 3095

REQUIRED for Bishop Cotton School, Nagpur, a LADY to teach in the Primary Department. Must be Musical. Church of England. Salary Rs. 70 at present to share quarters. Would be allowed to take private pupils in music. Apply to THE ARCHDEACON, Nagpur. 2027

WANTED immediately one young GRADUATE, to teach mainly Mathematics and Geography, up to the Matriculation Standard; Salary Rs. 75—5—90, Rajput preferred.
Apply with copies of testimonials to THE PRINCIPAL, Rajput Nobles' School, Jodhpur, Rajputana. 2022

WANTED an experienced first class CIVIL and MILITARY CUTTER, Eurasian or Goanese preferred. Apply with testimonials and salary required.
MANAGER,
Central India Tailoring Co.,
P. O. Morar, Gwalior State. 2023

SERVICES of two ENGLISH MINING ENGINEERS are required for Manganese Mining.
Applicants should state age, qualifications and salary expected together with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
Apply to MANAGER, General, Sandur Mining Co., Ltd., Ramandrug, Bellary District, South India. 2013

WANTED—For the Office of the Loco. and Carriage Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. Alambagh, Lucknow, a fully qualified competent European as Head Clerk. Preference will be given to a man who has had previous experience of the work in a Railway Carriage and Wagon Office.
Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 per mensem.
Apply with copies of testimoinals, which will not be returned, to the undersigned.
T. GREGSON,
Loco. and Carriage Superintendent. 2063

SITUATIONS VACANT.—WANTED, immediately, for the new Government Engineering School Worshops, Nagpur, the following Mistries:—
1. Carpenter and Pattern Maker Rs. 80 p. m.
2. Assistant and Pattern Maker Rs. 40 p. m.
3. Smith and Foundry Mistry Rs. 50 p. m.
4. Assistant Foundry Mistry Rs. 30 p. m.
5. Driver for Oil Engine Rs. 25 p. m.
Applications, stating age, experience, qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials, should be sent to the Principal, College of Science, Nagpur, not later than July 5th 1914.
Apply to
The Offg. Principal,
3040 College of Science, Nagpur.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CHAUFFER, apply to Dr. DOSABHAI K. PATEL, Maria Hill, Mazagaon. 3047

WANTED a TYPIST, with Portuguese and English knowledge good salary to a competent person. Apply to the Portuguese Consulate. Apollo Bunder, Bombay. 3111

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS for a Coach factory to canvass reparation work or building new carriages of any sort. Apply to Box No. 710, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3106

WANTED before August 1st, 1914, an ASSISTANT MASTER at the Daly College, Indore. Salary Rs. 80—10—120. A good knowledge of Hindi is essential For further particulars apply to THE PRINCIPAL. 2016

WANTED—Christian Graduate, strong in Mathematics, as Headmaster for Mission High School, Ajmer. Salary Rs. 100—120 according to qualifications. Ir Trained Teacher, salary to Rs. 150 after one year's satisfactory work.—Apply with copies of testimonials to Rev. J. W. RUNCIMAN, Ajmer. 2011

WANTED—At once, for St. Paul's High School Raipur (C.P.), a B.Sc. to teach Science and Mathes. in the High Depart. Salary Rs. 80 p.m. Preference will be given to men who have passed in Mathes., Physics and Chemistry.—Apply, with copies of testimonials to THE HEAD MASTER. 2010

WANTED.—STUDENTS desirous in the ASSOCIATION OF BOOK-KEEPING TEACHERS and THE INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS FOR SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING & BOOK-KEEPING ARE REQUESTED TO REGISTER their names to be held in August at LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION 283, 3089

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 801, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED.—An Additional Professor of English specially for correcting Composition exercises pay etc Rs. 125/-, and a Professor of Philosophy pay up to Rs. 150/- P. M., for the Dyal Singh College, Lahore. Apply to the
HONORARY SECRETARY,
3046 Dyal Singh College Trust Society.

WANTED—A Graduate or a retired Head Master to work as tutor and guardian to a Jagirdar of Bharatpur State, residing in Mayo College, Ajmer, in Middle Class. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem. Board allowance Rs. 10 p. m. Lodging free (without family).
ASHTAQ HASAN KHAN,
Revenue Member,
State Council,
2007 Bharatpur.

WANTED.—An experienced ACCOUNTS CLERK on the temporary Establishment (continuous service) on Rs. 45/- p.m.
No one need apply who has not had at least 3 years' experience in the accounts of an Assistant-Commanding Royal Engineer's Office or of an Executive Engineer's Office P. W. D.
Applications should reach the undersigned by the 11th instant.
(Sd.) J. L. MEYER, MAJOR R. E.
Asst.-Commanding Royal Engineer. Poona. 3063

WANTED.—For the Loco. Shops, O. and R. Railway Lucknow, a CHARGEMAN MOULDER for the Iron Foundry. Pay Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 250 per mensem. Applicants should be from 25 to 35 years of age and should have served an Apprenticeship in the Foundry of some well known Railway or Contractor. Only those with experience in Loco. Cylinder Casting need apply. All applications with copies of certificates, which will not be returned should be submitted on or before the 31st July 1914, to the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT O. and R. Railway, Charbagh, Lucknow. 2228

WANTED—At once for the East Indian Railway "Oakgrove" Junior School at Jharipani near Mussoorie, a trained and certificated assistant mistress on a salary of Rs. 60 per mensem or more according to qualifications, plus all found.
The candidates must be capable of teaching any standard up to Standard III, and preference will be given to any experienced in teaching young children.
Apply stating age, qualifications and salary expected, together with copies of certificates, to the Head Mistress, East Indian Railway Hill School, "Oakgrove," Jharipani, U. P.
J. A. MARSHALL,
Actg. Agent and Chairman,
E. I. R. Aided Schools.
Calcutta, 25th June, 1914. 2025

WANTED as early as possible, a European Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, with practical and up-to-date experience as a Teacher and a good disciplinarian, as a Resident Tutor to the two sons of the Rajah of Kurupam, to coach them up for examinations till they pass the Intermediate Arts Course of the Madras University. He will be responsible for their up-bringing and should join them in all their in and out-door sports.
Salary to be fixed according to qualifications
Apply with copies of testimonials from Officers of the Educational Department and for further particulars to—
RAJAH OF KURUPAM.
Azizbagh, Cathedral,
Madras, 24th June, 1914. 2032

FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—At BENNETT'S Auction on Saturday the 4th July, Brown English Mare 15 hands, young strong and serviceable specially imported. 3084

LADIES and GENTLEMEN leaving Bombay may advantageously sell their Furniture, etc., in one lot to Box No. 680, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2956

FOR SALE.—Owner going home. "AUTO-WHEEL" (only ran a few hundred miles) with good Bicycle attached. All perfect Rs. 300 (or near offer.)
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay. 3079

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
35, Medows Street,
2775 Bombay.

TO BE LET.

TO LET seaside Bungalow, separate FLATS all open to West near Mahim Fort. Apply J. SAKLATWALLA, Navsari Building, Fort. 3119.

TO BE LET—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victorian Gardens. Modern sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. PERRY on premises. 0926

TO LET.—2nd floor, Fern House, Colaba Causeway, well-lighted, airy and commodious rooms. Apply COOVERJEE N. BANAJEE, Mangaldas Cloth Market. 3054

TO BE LET—A FURNISHED BUNGALOW with five or three Bed Rooms immediately to be let for three months at Colaba Reclamation. Apply to Box No. 709 c/o. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3104

TO BE LET at 10 Victoria Road well ventilated spacious FLAT of 2 large rooms, one smaller one wide verandah etc., open to the west. Apply to Box No. 646 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2902

TO BE LET, near Sandhurst Bridge. Spacious GROUND FLOOR of a Newly created Building. Excellent premises for Motor Garage and Show room. For inspection and further particulars apply to.—
R. M. BHAT.,
"Ramchandra Mansions,",
3092 Sandhurst Road, West.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SOUNDY & Co., Music Warehouse will occupy the NEW PREMISES opposite Messrs. Grindlay & Co., from 15th July. 1914. 3052

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, on MONDAY, the 20th July, 1914, up to 12 noon (standard time) for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st day of February, 1914, and 31st August, 1914, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and branches.
Forms of tender can be had from the undersigned on payment of annas eight each. The AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
F. J. PAGE,
3081 Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 15th proximo by the Under-signed in office hours for constructing the Secretariat at Gondal.
(2) The estimated cost of the works is Rs. 20 (twenty) lakhs. Each Tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (two thousand only) which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or refusing to sign the Agreement. The lowest or any Tender need not be necessarily accepted.
(3) Conditions of Contract, Specification and other particulars can be obtained at the office of the Undersigned during office hours where plans of the work can also be inspected.
BALABHAI G.,
2014 State Engineer, Gondal, Kathiawad.

NOTICE.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—STEAMER "BRADFORD LESLIE" SALE OF the side paddle steamer "Bradford Leslie," carrying capacity 144 tons, fitted with Compound, Diagonal, surface condensing, direct acting paddle wheel engines, fitted with feathering gear N. H. P. 104, indicated 450, built by Messrs. David Rowan and Sons, Glasgow 1886. The Boilers are of Loco. type and the tube plates and tubes were renewed the latter end of 1911. The vessel has a single deck with half upper deck over engines and paddle boxes, and has accommodation for European passengers, and 580 deck passengers.
The vessel is to be sold as she now lies at the East Indian Railway Ghat, Monghyr.
The undersigned is open to receive offers for the purchase of this vessel.
By order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Calcutta, 26th June, 1914. 2026

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOANS, 1914.

Aggregating ..... Rs. 1,27,00,000
Sixty Years ..... Rs. 88,25,000
Thirty Years ..... Rs. 38,75,000

Tenders to be received up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday the 28th July, 1914.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 127 Lakhs, namely—
(a) Rs. 88,25,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 60 years.
(b) Rs. 38,75,000 in debentures bearing interest at 4 per cent. repayable to holders at the office of the Trustees in Bombay in 30 years.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing al or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenders, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3 (a) The Debentures of the 60 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st April and 1st October in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

(b) The Debentures of the 30 year Loan will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year. Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application with each Tender and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st October 1914. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

4. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will in both cases be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made, and the deposit with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the dates mentioned above.

5. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (Standard Time) on Tuesday 28th July 1914, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

6. Tenders for each Loan should be enclosed in separate sealed covers with the two per cent. deposit, and each cover should be distinctly superscribed either "For the sixty year Loan" or "For Thirty year Loan" as the case may be.

7. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office forms of the Debentures to be issued can be seen.

8. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any potion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

9. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind, and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th July, 1914. 3113

SHRI JIVA DAYA GNAN PRASARAK FUND.

(Alias THE HUMANITARIAN FUND, BOMBAY.)
309, SHROFF BAZAR,—BOMBAY No. 2.
Prize Essay Schemes Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO ALL CONCERNED.—Competitive Prize Essays are invited in our different Prize Essay Schemes which are as under:—

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.
No. V.—For All-India Graduates.
No. VI.—For All-India Undergraduates.
No. VII.—For All-India Medical and Vety. College Students.
No. VIII.—For All-India Matric Students.

SUBJECTS FOR SCHEMES.
No. V.—"Is flesh-eating morally defensible?"
No. VI.—"Meat versus Vegetarian Diet."
No. VII.—"Why Medical Science prefers Vegetarianism?"
No. VIII.—"Why I dislike Animal Diet?"
The books recommended for the above Schemes are mentioned below, and they can be had directly on payment of cash or by V. P. P. from the undersigned:—

FOR PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME No. V.
(1) The Living Temple by Dr. J. H. Kellogg, M.D.—Price Rs. 4-8-0.

FOR PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME No. VI.
(1) The Essays on the Advantages of a Vegetarian Diet (Published by S. J. D. G. P. Fund) —Price Rs. 2-0-0.

FOR PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME No. VII.
(1) The Diet and Food by Dr. A. Haig, M.A., M.D.—Price Rs. 1-8-0.
(2) The Cancer Scourge and how to destroy it, by Dr. Robert Bell, M.D., F.R.F.P.S.—Price Re. 0-12-0.

FOR PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME No. VIII.
(1) The Diet for cultured people by Dr. J. Oldfield, M.A., D.C.L., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.—Price Re. 0-2-0.
(2) Fruitarian Diet and Physical Rejuvenation by Dr. O. L. M. Abramowski, M.D.—Price Re. 0-2-0.

In each scheme Prizes to the value of Rs. 500 will be awarded to the successful Candidates, thus making a total of Rs. 2,000 in Schemes Nos. V, VI, VII and VIII.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned—
LALLUBHAI GULABCHAND JHAVERI,
Honorary Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Telegraphic Address: "SURETY," Bombay.
61, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

LOST on first July, between Whiteaway Building, and Marine Lines a packet of 72 loose pearls. Finder will be rewarded on applying to K. c/o SIR VITHALDAS, Hummum Street. 3110

OF INTEREST AND IMPORT TO LADIES

APPLICATIONS are now invited from European, Parsi and Hindu Ladies, capable of imparting instruction efficiently in household Sewing, Cutting-out and Embroidery work to Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Ladies in the Singer School for Modern Dress-making and Embroidery, to be inaugurated shortly in a most central and convenient situation in the city. Apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE Company, Hornby Road. 3116

NOTICE.

CONSIGNESS OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. CHINA from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS via Karachi are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Alexandra Dock No. 8.
The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.
APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY
ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.
W. DENSO,
3122 Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BOMBAY MARU" having arrived on the 3rd instant from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericsson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusan Kaisha.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

SALE OF SCRAP METAL.

TENDERS are invited for the following SCRAP METALS which are available for immediate disposal and which may be inspected on application, viz:—
81 Cwts. Brass ingots.
400 Cwts. Scrap brass consisting of broken axle boxes.
250 Cwts. Brass turnings, borings and filings
473 Cwts. Brass tube cuttings.
40 Cwts. Copper borings.
200 Cwts. Brass borings mixed with white metal borings.
20 Cwts. White Metal borings.
40 Cwts. Scrap zinc.
Scrap bronze weighing about 25lbs. 6ozs.
174 Cwts. White metal ingots.
Tender Form and Conditions of Contract may be had on application to the Undersigned.
Tenders will be received up to mid-day of the 15th July, 1914.
By order,
T. A. WHITE,
Controller of Stores.
Calcutta, 24th June, 1914. 2015

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Superintendent of the Sir Stuart Hogg Market, Calcutta, on a monthly salary of Rs. 400 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600, with free quarters. The appointment is subject to the Leave, Provident Fund and other Service rules of the Calcutta Corporation.
The selected candidate will be required to undertake the whole management of the market and to supervise and control the collection of annual revenue of over Rs. 4 lakhs. He must be a good disciplinarian and accustomed to control a large staff and must have experience in keeping accounts. Knowledge of the Vernacular is essential.
Applications, stating age, experience, present occupation and salary and enclosing testimonials, should reach the Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation by the 15th July 1914.
The selected candidate will have to undergo a medical examination as to his health and physical fitness for the appointment, and will be required to deposit a cash security of Rs. 1,500
C. C. CHATTERJEE,
Secretary, Corporation of Calcutta.
Calcutta Municipal Office,
Dated, the 27th June 1914. 2006

NOTICE.

GRADUATES of any University in British India or in the United Kingdom, who are now resident in Bombay and who may wish to vote at the Municipal Ward Elections, are invited to send their names with the following particulars to the Assessor and Collector at the Municipal Office not later than the 31st July, 1914 in order that they may be entered in the Preliminary Election Roll about to be prepared.
(1) The year of graduation and the University to which the graduate belongs.
(2) Present age.
(3) The street number of the house (with street name) occupied by the graduate. It should be stated whether the graduate has resided at this address uninterruptedly since 1st April 1914 or if only occasionally during what periods since 1st April 1914.
P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 2nd July, 1914.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "KAMAKURA MARU" having arrived on the 3rd inst. from JAPAN via Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. Captain J C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson & Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending every morning to survey damages. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. The BILLS for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
Nippon Yusan Kaisha.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

NOTICE.—The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account upto 31st December 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. J. D. Ghandy as a Director.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Secretaries.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 7th to 14th July, 1914, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 25th June 1914. 3091

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of ALI MAHOMED SABUR of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan .....Deceased

BAI MONGHI of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Dongri Street, without the Fort the widow of the abovenamed Ali Mahomed Sabur... .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir DINSHA DHUNJIBHAI DAVAR KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid dthis Twenty-third day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

Sd. A. M. KAJIJI.
Registrar.

Sd. P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd day of June, 1914

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys

3108

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1914.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held, from 1st August to 10th October, 1914.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman ..... Rs. 50
Each Lady ..... Rs. 15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club Race Course, Poona, or at the Gates

3 No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 5
Lady ..... Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket ..... Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform ..... Rs. 1-0
Lady ..... Rs. 0-8

Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gates only.

PASSENGERS BY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class	Second Class.
With admision to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 15-0	Rs 10-0
Without admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure	Rs. 13-0	Rs. 8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure.	Rs. 13-8	Rs. 8-8

N. B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

Those entitled to free admission for the Season, can obtain their tickets or passes on application to the Secretary at the Turf Club Office before Saturday, July 25th, 1914.

J. E. HUGHES, *Major*,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Race Course, Poona, 1st July, 1914. 2947

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1676.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,800.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The objects of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretaries and Treasurers

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Latiff Mitha and others, Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following piece-goods of the said Insolvents:—

English made piece-goods such as Bishop Lawn, White Nainsooks, Mulls, Jacconetts, White and Grey Dhooties, khaki drills, fancy coloured velvets, printed handkerchiefs, printed Chintz, printed Saries, Gagrapat cotton blankets (Turkey red) and country-made piece-goods such as pichhodis, bed-sheets, Nainsooks, Mulls, printed Sarees, loongis, printed Chintz, Choondri, Mashroo cloth, Toosh cotton checks, coloured goods in small separate lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—At first the country-made piece-goods will be sold and then the English-made piece-goods will be put up for sale at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

The above mentioned piece-goods being made into great many lots, the sale will commence exactly at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Banking Co., Ld. (in liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following ornaments, consisting of:—

Gold ornaments such as bugdies, zool and firki flowers, moods, Thusi, rings and silver ornaments such as vati, dabi, watch chains, zanzarias (pair), todas, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Keshrimal Balchand, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on account and risk of the following persons, the following valuable pearls:—

On account and risk of Hiralal Manalal Ujenwala.

About 4,170 loose pearls, weighing about 365 chowa.

On account and risk of Balubhai Jesingbhai.

7 bunches of pearls, containing 209 strings and weighing about 260 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a great quantity of piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as tapestry lined drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, writing and dressing tables, cupboards, glass-door almirahs, iron cots, table and hanging lamps crockeryware, etc.

1 time-piece (French make) set in black marble.

By order of the office concerned:—

One lot antifriction greese, paint, motor oil, tator oil, boiler fluid, etc.

5 cases steel bright aluminium sheets 20 by 14, lbs. 108.

One lot (20 years' old) brandy in separate lots (each lot of one box) to suit buyers.

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Acting Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mowji Madon Thacker, an Insolvent:—

One big lot of superior and inferior quality caps, such as Bangalore, Hungarian, Mogul, Cycle, China, Shrimant, etc., of different sizes.

At 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

By order of J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General, Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Shivram Tukaram, effects of the said deceased, such as glass-door almirahs, desk, bench, looking-glass, gold embroidered cap, wearing apparels, bedding, and a big lot of copper and brass pots, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

2 rubber-tyred light victorias.
2 rubber-tyred light vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.
The property of a gentleman:—
1 Arab horse.

At 3 p.m. (S. T.).

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET, AND AT 14TH KAMATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, Bhatt Pitamber Akheram and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Hunmantu Dharmaji, Ellaps Bhomaji, Rama Bhomaji and Poshanibai and Luchhmibai (widow of Mackaji Gatu), in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee by an Indenture of mortgage, dated 6th December, 1900, and made between Hunmantu Dharmaji and others of the one part and Bhatt Pitamber Akheram of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th July, 1914, at the undermentioned times, the following valuable landed properties.

LOT No. 1.

KAMATIPURA BAZAR STREET PROPERTY ON THE PREMISES, AT 1-30 P.M. (S. T.).

FIRSTLY:—All those two pieces or parcels of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kamati Bazar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 171 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3290 and 3291, New Nos. 10132 and 10132, Old Survey Nos. 2874-2875 and New Survey Nos. 6388 and 6389 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 933 and 934 and Street Nos. 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Sayemia, widow of Yenkaji, on the West by the house of Bala Vithoba, on the North by the Kamatipura Bazar Street aforesaid, and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

LOT No. 2.

14TH KAMATIPURA STREET PROPERTY WILL BE SOLD ON THE SPOT OF THE 1ST LOT AFTER THE SALE OF THE 1ST LOT IS OVER.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the shed standing thereon, situate lying and being Kamatipura 14th Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 39 6/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4614, New No. 11048, Old Survey No. 4148 and New Survey No. 6539 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under E. Ward No. 2133, and Street No. 42 and bounded on the East by the house of Fool Mali, on the West by the house of Ella Nursingoo, on the North by the 14th Kamatipura Street aforesaid, and on the South by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors for the Mortgagee, at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th July, 1914, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building street Nos. 3A, 3-1, 1A, 7, 7C, 9; Case No. 4 Sopari Bag Road and Government Road.

Building Street Nos. 103, 15, Case Nos. 93, 98, Vincent Road and Niagaum Cross oad.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

5 bales tents.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

HARDINGE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK REMNANTS, LEATHER GOODS SUCH AS HAND BAGS, CABIN TRUNKS, SUIT CASES &c., STEEL ENGRAVING PICTURES IN FRAME, CROCKERYWARE AND FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION; LADIES FANCY HATS.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. HARDINGE & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mahammadi Mahal, Dhobie Talao, the following:—

A large lot of Woollen, Cotton and Silk remnants, Leather goods such as solid leather hand bags, very strong and durable cabin and travelling trunks, suit cases, soiled linen bags, a lot of steel engraving and oleograph pictures in frame, a large lot of household crockeryware such as tea and coffee sets, table plates, tea-pots, milk jugs &c., a lot of fancy goods such as large Japanese flower vases, tea sets, jars with cover, pillow covers, chinese figures &c., a fresh consignment of ladies fancy hats, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

HARDINGE & Co.,
3032 Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will under instructions of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay sell by Public Auction the above right at 3 p.m., (S. T.), On MONDAY, the 6th July, 1914, at the office of the Assessor and Collector on the ground-floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and condition of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner or at the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CASES OF CROCKERY.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Credit Bank of India Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22 Apollo Street Fort, on account and risk of Ahmed Currim & Co:—

Seven cases of crockery each containing 50 dozen flower and gold painted cups and saucers.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 Brown English mare, 15 hands, young, strong and serviceable, specially imported.

1 second hand morrocco leather shigram lately varnished, in good order.

One of the smartest and well furnished miniature brougham, built by Messrs. Stewart and Co., of Calcutta, on genuine rubber-tyred couple wheels. It is quite a picture of a little carriage, fit for one or two small horses, or one ordinary size horse. Has fixing for pair or single, is in splendid condition and is well worthy the attention of a Broker a medical man or would make a first class senana carriage. It is exceptionally light.

3½ H. P. motor cycle, 1913 Rudge Multi, free engine, with accessories, lamps, horn, and spare tools, belt carrier, in every good condition.

1 Pair of chestnut arab horses, punch cullion, 14-3, 5 years both go in single and double harness, an excellent pair, sold owner now using motor car.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of July, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Acacia Lodge" Middle Colaba opposite the Post Office, very valuable and hand some teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture comprising of sliding dining table, arm and armless chair's, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and porcelainware, rich platedware, large in box with refrigerator, upholstered drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, fancy tiled teapoy, marble topped tables, rich engravings, rich table ornaments and vases, sweet toned cottage pianos, wall clocks, iron single and double bedsteads, sewing machine, single and double doors almirahs, Joat radio fan, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, Godrej fire proof safe on stand, reclining sofas, big lot of carpenter's tools, drilling machines, grinding machine, fret machine, photographic darkroom, electric fittings, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of the Late Mr. W. H. Stephens and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOOD-WILL OF THE ENGLISH HOTEL TOGETHER WITH ALL THE FURNITURE STOCK-IN-TRADE, ETC., BELONGING TO IT.

In pursuance of directions given to Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla in an order made on the 11th day of June, 1914, in Suit No. 555 of 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the said Mr. Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla to sell by Public Auction, on the premises in Bastian Road, Ravelin Street, Fort on THURSDAY, the 9th day of July 1914, at 2 p. m., in one lot, the good-will of the business of the English Hotel, and the right to the use of the name together with all the furniture, stock-in-trade, crockery, cutlery, plate, linen and other articles and effects used in connection with the business of the said Hotel. The sale will be subject to a reserve price and if the reserve price is not realised the good-will of the business and the right of the use of the name "English Hotel" will be put up in one lot, and the furniture will then be sold in separate lots in the usual way, without reserve, the sale being continued from day to day and commencing at 2 p.m. on each day.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., the Attorneys for the said Cursetji Byramji Daruwalla, at their Office No. 24, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

[illegible]

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PIECE OF BUILDING LAND NEAR SANTA CRUZ STATION, B. B. & C. I. RY., OUT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 157 of 1912, O. S.

Simhabai widow and others .....Plaintiffs.
v/s
Solomon David Pesarkar & others...
.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Bai Simhabai widow of Khan Saheb David Solomon Pesarkar deceased who has been authorised to sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property by the Consent Decree made in the above Suit on the 16th day of December 1913, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on SUNDAY the 5th day of July 1914, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground situate, lying and being at Mawji Dandy near Bandora, Taluka Salsette and Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Thana being a portion of a larger plot of land registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 298 containing by admeasurement in length 288 feet and in breadth 94 feet or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the road leading to Ghore Bunder, on or towards the West by the vacant land belonging to Dorabji Hoshangji Gazdar, on or towards the North by the vacant land of Parsi Shapoorji Framji Kolah and on towards the South by the vacant land of the said Dorabji Hoshangji Gazdar.

The above plot is situate near Hansraj Damoder Marathi School.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Judah and Solomon Solicitors for the Vendors at their office No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their sales rooms the following.

By orders of the concerned.

3 cases each 150 pieces net 72in. 108in. by 20 yds. piece.

1 case 29 pieces net 72in. 108in. by 22½ yds. piece.

On account of the concerned:—

17 pieces woollen carpets of different sizes superior design made at Kandala Mission School.

On account of the concerned:—

Furniture consisting of glass door case chest, of drawers, dressing table hat stands, etc.

On account of the concerned:—

5 cases each 3 glass empty bottles.

2 Bales each 285 pieces Cotton grey blankets.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th July 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their sales Rooms the following:—

On account of the shippers—

50 pieces worsted tweed and coating double width 3 to 25 yds. piece.

23 pieces woollen tweed 3 to 11 yds. piece double width.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

A. NENSEE & CO.,

NO. 131, HILL MAIN ROAD, BANDRA.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY 5TH JULY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LOVERS OF HANDSOME FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th day of July, 1914, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. A. NENSEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bungalow No. 131, Hill Main Road, Bandra, at their Auction Room, very valuable and handsome (made to order) artistic teak and blackwood household furniture comprising of dining table, set of dining chairs, handsome mirror back sideboard, mirrored dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass ware, rich porcelainware, rich platedware, hanging and table lamps, rich engravings upholstered Ottomon of sofas and chairs handsome hall cabinets, large chiffoniers, revolving top office table, punjab and iron frame chairs carpet cushion office chairs, glass door book cases iron and brass double bedstead, iron single bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and hanging presses, lady's writing tables, palm stands, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, rich carpets.

The property of a gentleman and others.

A. NENSEE & Co.

4th July, 1914.

D'LAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AND JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th July, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. D'LAL & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms in El. Circl. near Kemp and Co., the teak black and mahogany polished, office and household, rich tapestry lined furniture, and jewellery.

Furniture consisting of dining tables, rich tapestry lined drawing room suite, tile and plain teapoys, single and double glass door almyrahs, chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, dirty cloth basket, book-cases, book-stands, Time piece, Fancy Vases, easy chairs. Phonographs records etc., etc.

By the orders of the office concerned a lot of manustands.

By the order of the concerned.

Pearl Mohamal, Bangles, Raiful Pearl Buttons, Diamond Marquis, and other articles of diamonds, Rubies etc.

By the order of the concerned:—

1 Electric Motor Engine.
1 Doz Dr. Mickeles, Tonic cocoa tin.
1 Dozen Candle stands.

D'LAL & CO,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager, Mr. James McGrath

6-30 p.m. TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.

Our Special Dance Programme

MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE
MDSLLE LYGIE

(The Queen of Light)
in her
Beautiful Silver Dance.

ARTISTIC DANCING
ARTISTIC EFFECTS
ARTISTIC DRESSES.

With the constantly changing colour setting this dance, which has been performed before the Emperor of Germany and the Tsar of Russia by Mdslle. Lygie, is recognised on the Continent as one of the most fascinating productions of the century.

Farewell performances of the

ROSA VALERIO SEXTETTE

The six most wonderful fant wire performers ever seen East of Suez.

Merrymaking on the wires,
Tangoing on the wires

MAX AS BUTLER

A screaming film comedy with Max Linder in a part he does not like.

A Stirring Military Drama
"GERONIMAS' LAST RAID"
IN TWO PARTS.

"IN THE DARK"
A screaming French Comedy

Booking at SOUNDY & Co. and after 5 p. m. at the Theatre.

TO-MORROW AT 3 p.m.
"WHAT HAPPENED TO MARY"
Complete in 12 parts.
REDUCED PRICES.

(For other AMUSEMENTS NOTICES see page 5.)

In Diabetes, Gout, Rheumatism, etc,

DRINK

"OLD GROWN"

LIQUEUR SCOTCH WHISKY.

Besides being thoroughly wholesome for ordinary use it is highly recommended by experts for sufferers from DIABETES, URIC ACID, etc., on account of its exceptionally low percentage of sugar and extractive matter.

Per bottle .. .. Rs. 3-0-0

Special Stockists:

LEOPOLD & Co.,
Chemists and Wine Merchants,
Colaba Causeway, Bombay.

IMPORTANT.

LUCKY BARGAINS for Lucky lasses and LUCKY lads. Closing days of our annual sale with 25 p. c. reduction at CHINA JAPAN STORES, Abdul Rehman Street, next to F. S. Madon & Co. near Crawford Market.

All lucky buyers of goods from our shop during any one of the days to be fixed by us and declared under sealed cover within the period of sale WILL GET BACK THEIR MONEY paid to us on producing the said date cash receipt.

Try your luck at CHINA-JAPAN STORES with lucky piece in your hand, cut your lucky.

After the sale is over, the sealed cover will be opened and the LUCKY DAY declared.

Branch Shop at Victoria Dock, opposite Seamen's Rest. 433

12/8 Rupees

The WEST END

A.1 Regulator

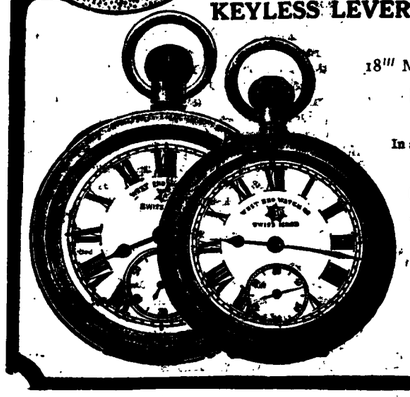
KEYLESS LEVER, jewelled in 13 actions.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

18''' MEDIUM, OR 16''' SMALL SIZE.

NICKEL SILVER, Rs. 12-8.
FINE SILVER, Rs. 18-8.

In a velvet-lined box, without spare spring and glass.



CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

WEST END WATCH Co

BOMBAY
CALCUTTA

THE NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND ZANDER MEDICO-MECHANIC INSTITUTE.

NAIR BUILDINGS, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 2141. Telegrams; "Zander, BOMBAY"

Experience has abundantly demonstrated that an INSTITUTE for (Orthopaedic) PHYSICAL and ELECTRO-MEDICAL TREATMENT, conveniently accessible from all parts, and equipped scientifically and comprehensively, would provide facilities for which there is far-felt need. We have established such an Institute at the above address, with all the latest Zander Medico-Mechanical and Orthopaedic Appliances.

The Treatments undertaken include:—

MECHANO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, Manual and Mechanical Massage, Orthopaedic and Medical Gymnastics, Vibratory Massage (useful for Obesity).

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS:—*Viz.*, X-Ray and High Frequency Treatment, Electric Light and Water Bath Four cell Schnee Bath, Galvanism, Faradism and Ionic Medication.

We beg to call attention to the fact that we do not undertake any case for Treatment unless a patient is recommended by his or her Doctor or produces a written prescription for the Treatment required.

Patients can write to The Superintendent for any information personally.

The Prescription Book will be sent the Medical Men who are interested in these treatments.

Accommodation is provided for a limited number of In-patients requiring a continuous course of such treatment as the Institute provides.

Special Apparatus (Bergonie System) for Obesity Treatment will be installe hortly and Doctors may recommend their cases from 1st June 1914.

All communications should be addressed "THE SUPERINTENDENT

OZONATORS.

AUTOMATIC DISINFECTING MACHINES.

CONTINUOUS SANITATION WITHOUT ATTENTION.

One filling of fluid Ozone lasts three months. Hangs on wall. No room, lavatory, cabin or confined space should be without one.

250,000 in use

Machine and fluid Rs. 8-8

STOCKISTS: ARMY & NAVY STORES. KEMP & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS: BLOMENSTOK & Co., Bombay.

Size 10 x 5 in.

LEACH & WEBORNY

A. S. Smith, Managing Proprietor.

Telegraphic Add.: "LEACHWEB."

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

Any article of Clothing or Household Draperies may be sent to us to be dyed or cleaned, and they will be returned to you equal to new. The work is carefully carried out by an Expert from Vienna.

PRICE LIST FREE

BOMBAY.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, VI of 1882 on 21st December, 1911.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 30,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., CHAIRMAN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June, and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS: are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.

LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.

Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & CO., Chartered Accountants. Act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:

Gresham Buildings Esplanade Road, Bombay.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA. Manager.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

4th Sunday after Trinity, 5th July.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street, Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason, Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Tours in F. Hymns, 268, 230, 313, 280; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 200, 266, 19. Collections for Cathedrals Schools. Daily matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m., On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Castigon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon E. S. Haywood, Rev. H. W. Lee-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening prayer, and Sermon. Collection for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujrati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days; 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra, Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindali 11 a.m. Matins (shortened) and Holy Communion.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Apollo Street, Fort—Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A.; B. D. 9-30 a.m. Morning Joint Service. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: The Lord's Supper. Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m.; Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m. Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, 5 p.m. Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu. 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m. Sunday School Teachers' Class; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., afternoon service Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

B. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Massagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's, Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandes.

ELECTRIFIED CHILDREN.

METHOD OF "HIGH TENSION" NURSERIES.

Sir James Crichton Browne's reference to the application of electricity to child culture, made in a speech at the Child Study Association's conference in Edinburg, has drawn attention to a very interestin subject, says "The Times."

There are probably two different ways in which the electrification of children could be carried out; in one case they would be placed placed in a room, which might be a schoolroom or nursery, electrified either by means of a network of insulted wires attached from the ceiling and charged with high tension positive electricity, or by a coil of heavily insulted copper or aluminium wire wound round the entire room. In the latter case a vacuum tube containing neon or helium gas would be rendered lum where within the room. The alternative method would be to place each child separately in a high-frequency "cage" of wire, such as is now used for the treatment of neuritis and other complaints.

The positive electricity for charging a whole room would be supplied from an induction coil, the current being rectified by such a vacum valve as is already in use by Sir Oliver Lodge in agricultural work. The electro-magnetic oscillations set up within the large helical coil would appear, however, from the results obtained with animals to produce the most satisfactory results.

A POSSIBLE DANGER.

Caution was urged by Sir J. Crichton Browne, who suggested that in the present state of our knowledge babies and children might be injuriously affected by electrification. The difficult in studying the effects of highfrequency electricity or of positive electrical discharges upon children is that many years must elapse before the after-results can be determined. But as the results of bacteriological experiments on animals are useful in investigating human disease it is not unlikely that useful data will be available from the work in progress with chickens. Young chickens which have been made to grow 35 per cent. heavier or 35 per cent more quickly by electrical stimulation have shown no evidence of detrimental effects. Some of the earlier batches experimented with were sent to a farm and turned out to be exceptionally fine layers, and in all respects healthy birds.

The most important aspect of these experiments, from a medical point of view, is the fact that very young, weakly chickens, which would have died in the ordinary way, received sufficient extra vitality when electrified to take their food, pick up strength, and become normally healthy birds. If similar results could be obtained with weakly children—and some of the Swedish experiments give every indication that this is the case—effects of the highest importance in child culture would be secured.

It has now to be determined whether any forcing of the intellect or of development in the child will be attended by reaction after the treatment has been stopped. The electroculture of children will inevitably be a very prolonged study for this reason, but it is to be hoped that, by some suitable cooperation between the pure physicist and the medical man, the all-important question of the correct type of current, its intensity, and dosage may be expeditiously determined.

A PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

When Major and Mrs. Dennistoun of returned from hunting a few mornings ago they found to their horror that what might have been a terrible accident had happened in their absence, says a Madras contemporary Two huge masses of rock, weighing some ten and fifty tons, had fallen on their house, and the drawing room and dining room had been smashed in. Matters might have been much worse, but most fortunately no persons were in the damaged rooms or they would almost certainly have been killed. As it was no one was even hurt. Of course Major and Mrs. Dennistoun must move from their house until it is put in repair. The Nizam has very kindly allowed them to move into Snowdon, and they will thus suffer the minimum of personal inconvenience.

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is often attributable to good health & making the most of opportunities.

A nervous breakdown has often been the forerunner of disaster, and ill health the barrier to life's prospects.

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of the acid glycero-phosphates improves the general condition by supplying the blood with natural phosphorus-bearing elements, which go to repair and build up broken-down cell life and vitality.

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'Malaril' Tablets.—Besides quinine these tablets contain extract of several indigenous drugs which, while enhancing the effects of quinine, have entirely neutralized its evil effects. They are indicated in all kinds of malarial fevers (quotidian, tertian and quartan). Price As. 12 per phial of 25.

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Aqua Ptychotis Conc.—Contains the active principles of Ajowan and is highly efficacious in Diarrhoea, Flatulence and other digestive disorders. Price As. 8 per 3 oz. phial.

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DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd July 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.11in. and Ambala 0.85in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is generally above the average. Temperature during day is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.14in. of rain, Jhansi 2.05in. Mainpuri 0.20in. and Agra 0.66in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature during day is in excess at Jhansi and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Night temperature is in defect at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Gujarat; Deesa has had 0.11in. Ahmedabad 2.22in. Surat 0.17in. and Indore 0.15in. Skies are moderatly or heavily clouded. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Bhavanagar-Para and in the minimum at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly geneal rain has fallen; Hoshangabad has had 0.18in. Akola 0.34in. Amraoti 0.19in. Nagpur 0.76in. and Raipur 0.20in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is damper in the eastern districts. Maximum temptrature is gener ally in excess.

The Konkan.—Searly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0.18in. Ratnagiri 2.07in. Mormugao 0.70in. and Karwar 1.28in. Skies are heavily clouded. The air is slightly damper than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast and in Gujrat, nearly general in the Central and the United Provinces and local in the Punjab and Central India West. Cloud has increased in lower Sind and the Punjab where conditions are slightly unsettled.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast and local in Gujarat and Kathiawar, the Central and the United Provinces and the Punjab. A few falls may occur in Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan and possibly in lower Sind.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. China which left Aden in the morning of the 29th experienced till Longitude 52 deg. E. moderate to fresh south-westerly or southerly wind; till Longitude 46 deg. E. moderate south-westerly gale, generally overcast, with high sea and swell; till Longitude 70½ deg. E. south-westerly or west-southerly strong to fresh wind, with cloudy skies and frequent showers; till arrival this morning generally moderate westerly wind, with overcast skies.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 3rd of July 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to date.
PENJAB—AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	87.4	82.3	65	..	..	..
Jask	98.3	88.6	60	..	0.78	0.73
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	92.3	85.8	80	..	0.49	0.34
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.3	80.7	75	0.06	0.27	—0.47
Rawalpindi	97.1	73.0	78	0.18	1.66	—0.91
Lahore	101.4	81.0	61	..	0.90	—1.30
Sibsa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	83.7	75.3	83	0.85	5.12	0.36
Delhi	96.0	70.4	91	0.05	0.92	—3.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.8	80.1	71	0.66	4.03	0.76
Mainpuri	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jhansi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cawnpore	98.4	79.5	63	0.06	1.44	—2.56
Allahabad	91.1	77.5	83	0.14	2.81	—3.16
SIND AND RAJPUTANA:						
Jacobabad	113.1	85.8	77	..	1.55	1.20
Karachi	89.0	83.5	84	..	2.26	2.21
Ajmer	96.7	79.5	72	..	3.45	0.83
Jaipore	99.4	83.0	54	..	2.74	0.00
Kotah	..	..	..	..	..	..
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.8	72.5	83	..	3.47	1.30
Dwarka	88.7	83.3	81	0.00	9.02	6.20
Veraval	84.1	82.1	82	0.00	4.09	0.27
Rajkot	94.0	79.0	79	0.03	7.13	2.14
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	79.4	77	0.01	9.64	5.69
Surat	85.7	79.6	90	0.17	25.94	16.42
Ahmedabad	95.5	77.7	89	2.22	7.25	—1.84
Deesa	95.6	79.7	79	0.11	3.15	0.44
Neemuch	88.2	76.0	77	0.02	3.65	—1.22
Indore	87.1	74.1	89	0.15	6.83	0.30
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	78.5	81	..	4.62	—4.60
Saugor	93.4	76.2	80	..	3.88	—4.27
Hoshangabad	91.3	75.8	84	0.18	6.42	—0.60
Khandwa	85.8	75.0	79	0.69	4.67	—1.30
Akola	91.2	76.7	74	0.34	8.29	2.55
Amraoti	93.9	75.7	83	0.19	4.97	—2.40
Nagpur	95.8	77.0	69	0.16	7.91	—2.01
Chanda	98.5	79.0	73	0.07	7.58	—0.67
Raipur	95.2	75.8	97	0.20	3.24	—6.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.4	78.4	96	0.18	16.93	—4.19
Ratnagiri	82.7	75.1	89	2.07	33.84	1.21
Mormugao	81.0	75.5	93	0.70	36.76	4.83
Karwar	79.5	74.0	98	1.28	40.75	—1.03
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.4	76.1	75	..	6.76	1.78
Ahmednagar	89.6	69.5	79	..	7.91	2.62
Poona	87.0	73.7	91	0.03	6.12	1.07
Sholapur	95.5	71.9	82	..	6.77	1.53
Bijapur	91.9	70.8	75	..	1.51	—2.11
Belgaum	79.3	67.3	90	0.04	5.61	—3.84
Aurangabad	91.3	71.4	73	..	0.24	3.46
Nizamabad (Indur).	96.0	75.8	79	0.07	15.85	10.16
Hyderabad	93.2	73.6	77	..	8.59	3.69
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	82.6	74.6	82	1.02	38.58	—2.68
Calicut	78.6	73.8	95	1.51	32.32	—5.00
Cochin	80.9	73.7	86	0.90	26.68	—4.22
Colombo	86.1	78.8	87	0.21	10.60	2.63
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Maslipatam	103.8	82.2	59	..	2.65	—2.57
Bellary	98.0	75.7	59	..	0.45	—1.75
Guddapah	101.5	78.8	57	..	4.56	—1.16
Madras	102.2	84.3	55	..	0.68	—1.64
Bangalore	81.1	65.2	51	..	2.01	—1.24
Coimbator	86.5	71.1	64	0.46	1.07	—0.61
Trichinopoly	100.5	79.3	51	..	0.59	—1.01
Negapatam	100.5	82.6	72	..	0.62	—0.96

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 3rd

S.S. Wartenfels	Stenzel	Rotterdam June 6
S.S. Kamakura Maru	Nishimura	Kobe June 18
S.S. China	Watkins	Aden June 28

DEPARTURES.

July 3rd

S. S. City of Colombo	Hanneford	Karachi
S. S. Dwarka	King	Do.
S. S. Colombo	Sakamoto	Kobe etc.
S. S. Clan Maclean	Williamson	Genoa & Middlesbrough

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S. S. Indo Maru — Kamiya — Kobe etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	Bandra	for	Persian Gulf
,,	China	for	Kobe etc.
,,	Kamakura Maru	for	Do.

To arrive

S. S. Waterfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Waterfels, 2,834 tons, Captain P. Stenzel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, which port she had left on June 6, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The Japan steamer Kamakura Maru, 3,798 tons, Captain S. Nishimura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on June 1, with a general cargo.

S. S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer China, 4,161 tons, Captain C. H. Watkins, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Aden, which port she had left on June 28, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Colombo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Colombo Maru, 2,919 tons, Captain O. Sukamoto, sailed yesterday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Clan Maclean:—The steamer Clan Maclean, 2,952 tons, Captain A. Williamson, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Indo Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Indo Maru, 3,972 tons, Captain K. Kamiya, will sail to-day for Kobe etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

P. DOCK

Friday, July 3rd, 1914.

SHIP'D STEAMER.	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Arcadia	Barcham	P. & O. S. N. & Co
B Hindoo	Pearson	J. F. & Co
C Lauterfels	Volkmann	W. & A. G. & Co
K President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
K Sumatra	Potter	Arab Steamers Ld
M Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. Co
T Crumby	Nutsal	T. M. & Co
Q Hellas	Bera	V. F. C. & Co
P. Ostmark	Peter	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

2 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co	
3 Havildar	Oakshott	T. M. & Co	
4 Harrovian	Williams	W. & A. G. & Co	
5 Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co	
6 Clan Macgillivray	Ridgway	J. F. & Co	
7 Bannington	Court	Wilson J. M. & Co	
8 Clan Macbride	Wright	J. F. Co.	
9 Chantala	Phillips	M. M. & Co	
12 & 13 Culna	Davis	M. M. & Co	

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Custodian	Page	K. W. Co	
6 City of Paris	Campbell	K. N. & Co	
7 Laguna	Burtone	A. L. S. & Co	
8 Indo Maru	Tonino	W. Y. K.	
10 Zubaida (repairing)	Kane	H. H. Collin & Co	
14 Akbar (repairing)	Molony	T. M. & Co	
15 Islam	Watson	T. M. & Co	
16 Kuwait	Brown	Arab Steamer.	
17 Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co	

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Nanuta	Mathewson	E. N. R. Co.
	M. W. D. D.	
Pundua	Handcock	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Ogilvy	Weeks	J. F. & Co
Baron Ogilvy	Thompson	J. F. & Co
Bodric	Ternal	Arab Steamer.
Cliftonian	Jones	W. & A. G. & Co
Caledonian	Gosbush	M. M. & Co
China	Watkins	P. & O. S. N. Co
Kyo	King	M. M. & Co
Kirkie	Curle	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Nishemura	Y. K.
Lhasa	Manby	M. M. & Co
Lords City	Storey	M. M. & Co
Ocean	Christensen	The Bombay & Co.
Palawan	Grant	Arab Steamer
Perseus	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Sidra	Byrne	The Bombay Co.
Wartenfels	Stenzel	W. & G. & Co

EXPORTS.

July 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CIRCASSIA (s) 14 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 42 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 274 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 50 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 116 bales wool, M. Oomersee; 22 bales wool, E. Shivji; 20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 289 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 58 bales wool, A. Moolchand; 2,156 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.; 22 bales wool, R. Bochraj; 19 bales wool, J. Rajmol; 13 bales wool, H. Chogmal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

CIRCASSIA (s) 38 cwts. apricot kernels, 200 cwts. mustard seed, and 100 cwts. cashew nuts, R. Jivondas and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

CIRCASSIA (s) 25 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

CIRCASSIA (s) 64 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR LONDON.

CHINA (P. and O.) (s) 1,980 cwts. mussoor and 2,000 cwts. castor seed; Ralli Bros. 102 cwts. turmeric, Bauer and Krause; 15 cwts. lead dross, G. Claridge and Co.; 11 bales woollen and cotton carpets, A. Ladack; 9 bales woollen carpets, E. Mahomed; 40 casks goat skins, E. N. Stein; 70 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

CLAN MACGILLIVREY (s) 80 cwts. tumeric, E. A. Hossein.

FOR ANTWERP.

HARROVIAN (s) 210 cwts. gum arabic, S. Cooverji and Co.

FOR HULL.

HINDOO (s) 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 2,000 cwts. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

CHANTALA (s) 4 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.; 110 bales cotton, Salomon Bros.; 345 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

LAUTERFELS (s) 110 bales cotton and 55 bales cotton picking, Salomon Bros.; 54 bales cow hides, H. Gannon and Co.; 300 cwts. poppyseed, John Fachiri; 55 bales cotton and 100 bales cotton fly, W. Wolf and Sons.

OSTMARK (s) 315 cwts. turmeric, Bauer and Krause.

FOR GENOA.

CLAN MACLEN (s) 1,212 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

INDO MARU (s) 100 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

COLOMBO MARU (s) 128 cwts. raisins, D. Juvchel.

CHINA (A. L.) (s) 600 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, Greeves Cotton and Co.; 1,680 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.; 225 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

CHINA (A. L.) (s) 500 bales cotton twist, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 150 bales cotton twist, Framji Sons and Co.; 125 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. China from Aden, Agents P. and O. S. N. Co.—1 case tobacco; 1 package wool; 20 bags gum arabic; 15 bags gum myrrh; 1 case tortoise shells; 6 bundles skins; 6 bundles heads of hides; 7 bundles hides; 2 jottas aloes; 19 packages old brass; 7 packages and 4 pipes old copper; 5 boxes gold coins; 30 boxes bar gold; 478 bars silver; 2 cases and 4 boxes specie.

S. S. Kamakura Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—242 cases refined camphor; 38 cases glass leads; 11 cases G. bottles; 60 casks cement; 1,045 bundles rattans; 76 cases G. benjamin; 275 bags sago flour; 111 bags betelnuts; 25 bags mace; 8 bags nutmegs; 2,667 pieces planks; 2,577 pieces saroya planks; 2,407 pieces sleepers; 2 cases tea; 20 cases and 14 bales cotton yarn; 25 bales and 196 cases cotton goods; 25 cases silk; 40 cases silk yarn; 2 cases silk goods; 1 package paper; 2,447 bags rice; 2 cases perfumery.

S. S. Wartenfels from Rotterdam, Agents Turner Morrison and Co.—5,400 tons coal.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay 2nd July.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ...	29.840 inches.
Temperature of Air ...	85.7 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	80.5 ,,
Dew Point ...	76.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air ...	0.799 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky = cloudy- 10) ...	5.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air ...	89.4 ,,
Minimum do. do. ...	82.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ...	WSW, SW, SSW.
Movement of Wind ... do. ...	187 miles.
Fall of Rain ...	0.01 inches.
Total fall during month ...	0.06 ,,
Do. do. year ...	16.90 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st July ...	0.19 ,,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd July was 29.799 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Miss De la Hey, who has taken high honours in Modern History at Oxford and holds a Teachers' diploma of the London University, has been appointed Secretary [illegible] of the Girls' High School. It is intended to open the College on July 14th.

N. S. U.

MOTOR-CYCLES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW MODEL

6½ H. P. Twin Cylinder N. S. U.—the Machine that won the Dunlop Cup across the Continent of AUSTRALIA?

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10 FORBES STREET.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, July 2nd.

Consols 2½ %	75⅜ plus 5/16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25.15plus ⅛
Rentes 3 %	83—⅛
Berlin Cheques on London	20.50—¼
Bar Silver Spot	26 1/16—1/16
Bar Silver 2 months hence	26⅛—1/16
Closing Tone of silver:—Quiet.	
Rupee Paper 3½ %	63 7/16unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying Rate)	1/32unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£100,000
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills Madras Rs. 10,000 @ ½	
3 % India Stock (Sterling Loan)	89—¼
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	2—1/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3—1/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2⅝unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „	3⅜unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77/9
Interest day to day loans	1⅛—¼
„ 7 day market loans	1½unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 2nd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion	40,100,000 Inc.	20,000
Public Deposits	17,100,000 Dec.	1,000,000
Other do.	54,600,000 Inc.	9,700,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000	unchanged.
Other Securities	49,700,000 Inc.	9,700,000
Notes and Gold	28,700,000 Dec.	1,000,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 49% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 2nd.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Futures at New York Aug.	12.57—14
Futures at New York Oct.	12.28—21
Declined owing to favorable weather Reports and Longs unloading.	
Spot Cotton at New York	13.25unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13 9/16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.	
Futures at New Orleans Aug.	12.90—21
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	12.37—20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.87⅝plus ⅛
Silver Commercial Bars	56⅞—⅜

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool July, 2nd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	300
„ Sales of East Indian	50
„ Imports	14,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Moderate business easier.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures Quiet steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market unsettled with little doing.	
Mid. Americans	7.53—7
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.00—5
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time) Aug.	12.60—11
Oct.	12.35—14
New York Official noon call Aug.	12.62— 9
Oct.	12.38—11
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug.	13.01—10
Oct.	12.43—14

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
J.A.	7.17—4
A.S.	7.02—4
S.O.	6.80—3
O.N.	6.71—3
N.D.	6.64—2
D.J.	6.62—3
J.F.	6.62—3
F.M.	6.63—2
M.A.	6.64—3
A.M.	6.64—3

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

London, July 2nd.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-August; London sellers 36½plus ½

F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July-August; London sellers steady, 35½plus ½

Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.

New South Wales sellers June, unchanged 35½

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 55½

Rapeseed. Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Antwerp sellers dull unchanged 51

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.; Dunkirk sellers firm 53plus ½

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) July-Aug.; Hamburg sellers firm. 47plus ½

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug.; Hull sellers quiet unchanged £6 6/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £61½plus ½

Copper Braziers £75 plus ½

Yellow Metal unchanged 6⅜

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers Oct.-Dec.; steady but very little doing. 12/7½plus½

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; neglected unchgd 11/9

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Aug. 9/7½plus ½

German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9/6½plus ½

Rather irregular closing steady.

E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers July-Aug. Sept.; quiet prices steady unchanged 13/5½

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10/1½

Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged. 10/3

Fine White Java P. & F. Calcutta July-December value 11/6plus ½

Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value firm, Fair business 11/7½plus ½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber July-Aug.; quiet unchanged 2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

BOMBAY, July 3.

7 boxes gold, 4.22.400, London, Chartered.
1 box sovs. 48,000 London, Hongkong.
17 boxes gold and sovs., 10,52,160 and 42,000, London, National.
1 box sovs. 42,000 Malta, National.
2 boxes sovs. 1.12.500 Aden, National.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY

The mail steamer which arrived to-day, brings from London:—

£60,000 Bar Silver.
£120,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 10th July, brings from London:—

£260,000 Bar Silver.
£110,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.

The mail steamer which arrives here on the 17th July, brings from London:—

£10,000 Bar Silver.
£100,000 Bar Gold.
£30,000 Sovereigns.

EXCHANGE.

Rates are unchanged and the tone of the market is quiet with very little doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

BANKS SELLING—	s	d
T.T. ready	1	3 31—32
D.D. mail	1	3 31—32
T.T. forward 15 Augt	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D.D. ready	1	4 1—32
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4 ½
„ 3 forward, 15th August	1	4 3—16
„ 6 m-s ready	1	4 5—16
Francs 3m-s ready		169½
Marks „ „		138½
60 days Hongkong		139½
„ Shanghai		186
„ Japan		150½

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs allotments were made of 9.30 lakhs Bill at 1s. 3 31/32d. (min. rate) and 10.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4d. (min. rate) tenders receiving 28 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending Tuesday evening last was 20.50 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 20 lakhs. Some extras were allotted at 1/32 better.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	2,90,000
Bombay	„	6,00,000
Madras	„	2,10,000
Total	„	11,00,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 10th July, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	30,000
Bombay	„	5,00,000
Madras	„	3,60,000
Total	„	8,90,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 17th July, brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	Nil.
Bombay	„	3,40,000
Madras	„	6,10,000
Total	„	9,50,000

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 lower at 26 1/16 for ready and 26 1/8 for delivery in two months. The local market has remained quiet but steady during the day at our quotations with a small business passing.

We quote—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold	24	1	6
Australian bar gold	24	0	6
Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready	75	10	0
1st Settlement	75	10	0
2nd Settlement	75	13	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 1st July 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G.I.P. Railway	20	23,019
B.B. & C.I. Railway	35	42,089

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Paper Market was in a state of great excitement to-day owing to the day for the acceptance of tenders for the new loan of five crores. The Market opened at Rs. 95-7 improved to Rs. 95-8, again dropped to Rs. 95-5 and stood dull for a considerable time in the vicinity of Rs. 95-6. The news with regard to the rates of the tenders was received in the afternoon and the Market assumed a strong tone. From Rs. 95-6 the rate steadily advanced to Rs. 95-12 after various fluctuations and a lot of business was recorded during the course of the day. The average rate of tenders is reported to be just above Rs. 95-9-6 while the minimum is Rs. 95-9 and the aggregate tenders received amount to about Rs. 117,657,900. The calculations of the bull operators met with a brilliant success and the Government of India is also fortunate for securing such a high rate for the biggest loan ever floated. 4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 101-12 in a big lot.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood firm to-day and a rise was reported in several shares.

David improved to Rs. 501-4 and Fazulbhai to Rs. 425.

Standard after touching Rs. 995 closed at Rs. 990.

Madhavji moved up to Rs. 1,002½ in the morning but at the close stood at Rs. 9..

Kohinoors stood firm at Rs. 720.

Tata Iron Steel Ordinary shares stood unchanged at Rs. 82 and Deferred at Rs. 146.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 982½.

Central Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 21 in the morning but were subsequently in demand at Rs. 21½ at the close.

Central Provinces Ry shares changed hands at Rs. 130.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry shares were placed at Rs. 23½.

BANK OF BOMBAY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office	24.37	..
Public Deposits at Branches	12.87	..
Other Deposits	11.24	..
Post Bills	..	..
Sundries	.77	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	..	4.63
Other Authorities	..	.62
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	.41
Loans on do. do.	..	2.07
Bills discounted and purchased	..	6.73
Dead Stock	2.18	.01
Stamps	..	.20
Bullion	..	2.49
Balances with other Banks	..	..
Sundries	.25	..
Cash	63.95	..

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Since our last weekly report the Home markets show the following differences:—

	Last week.	This week.	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot	13.25	13.25	unchgd.
Futures Aug.	..	12.57	..
Futures Oct.	12.52	12.28	—24
New Orleans:—			
Spot	139/16	13 9/16	unchgd
Futures Aug.	..	12.90	..
Futures Oct.	12.53	12.37	—16
Liverpool:—			
Spot	7.63	7.53	—10
Futures J.A.	7.23	7.17	—06
Futures O.N.	6.75	6.71	—04

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay as compared with the corresponding periods of the previous Season:—

Descriptions.	Week's Receipts	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total. same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	901	471,490	278,115
Central India	1,401	254,604	95,924
Berars and Nagar	2,244	297,146	120,664
Berar	1,318	508,516	448,295
Central Provinces	13	294,539	268,197
Total Comras	5,962	1,825,695	1,206,377
Dholleras	12,935	443,181	261,604
Broach	2,523	336,659	291,872
Compta and Dhawar	6,305	194,852	179,430
Westerns	5,894	96,226	99,235
Bengals (N.W. Provinces)	274	491,035	348,779
Bengals (Rajputana)	1,544	150,824	135,126
Sind	384	99,365	118,470
Persian	76	1,103	2,014
American	Nil.	2,842	33,366
Egyptian	Nil.	15,04	2,294
Other sorts	Nil.	963	4,737
Total	35,522	3,626,409	2,672,051

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales. 1912-13.	Differences
Receipts for the week	35,522	27,912	plus 7,610
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd July	3,626,409	2,672,001	plus 954,408
Shipments for the week			
Europe	29,285	3,019	plus 26,266
China Japan and Coast Ports	11,140	29,550	— 18,410
Total	40,425	32,569	plus 7,856
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 2nd July			
Europe	1,212,089	421,339	plus 790,750
China	27,067	38,582	— 10,615
Japan	1,115,004	884,308	plus 230,796
Coast Ports	21,871	25,881	— 3,860
Total	2,377,021	1,369,760	plus 1,007,061
Afloat in harbour Europe	25,980	10,651	plus 15,629
China Japan and Coast Ports	37,716	4,163	— 33,553

Total export from Bombay by G.I.P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 13th June 13,616 Bales.
Total exports from B.B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 27th June 5,873 Bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated stock on 1st Sept 1913	625,000
Receipt from 1st Sept. 1913 to 2nd July 1914	3,626,409
	4,251,409
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 2nd July 1914	2,377,021
	1,874,888
Less afloat in harbour	63,696
	1,810,692
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail	895,000
	915,692
Less estimated burnt	115,000
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 3rd July 1914	800,692
Increase or decrease since last week	+ 60,910

Fluctuations have occurred in the Home Markets during the week but up to yesterday prices showed no material change. The feature of the week has been the publication of the Bureau Report, which proved rather better than expected. An improvement of 5.3 per cent. in the average condition for the month of June is satisfactory, as this brings the June condition to only 2.2 per cent. below the figures for the same month last year. The area planted is practically half a million acres less than last year, (taking the revised acreage of 37,458,000 for last season,) but it is weather, not acreage, which produces the yield. With favourable weather from now on there is no reason why a crop of fifteen million bales should not be grown. At the same time as the crop depends on the weather, it is far too early yet to anticipate the ultimate out-turn. July and August are well-known as critical months in the making or marring of the crop, and later on there is the danger of an early killing frost. It will therefore be advisable to be cautious in following a decline on the present favourable conditions, as until a fairly large crop is assured the Market is bound to be nervous on any signs of unfavourable weather, and a continuance of same at any time would lead to a sharp advance in prices. In the near future the Market will be ruled by daily weather reports, and cables to hand this morning show a drop of about 20 points in the American Markets on showers in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee, and a drop in temperatures over the entire cotton belt. At present conditions are favourable. The American Markets will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) for Independence Day.

We have had a quiet week with little variation in prices in the Local Market. In old crop little business has been done, a few contracts of Khamgaons for July and August and of Southern styles having been made. For new crop there has been a fair enquiry at times, Bengals, Khandesh and Khamgaon-Akola for January delivery being in demand. A moderate business has been done in Bengals and Khamgaon, but of Khandesh sellers are scarce, and offers are not considered tempting enough. The enquiry for new crop is chiefly from Japan, and at slightly lower prices many orders might have been put through. Sellers are, however, by no means keen. This morning the tone of the Market was easier. Good Broach March was quoted Rs. 288, fine Bengal January Rs. 231, fine Khamgaon-Akola January Rs. 258/59 and fine Khandesh January Rs. 245.

For ready cotton there has been little demand and prices are easier. While there is no actual pressure to sell as yet, holders are willing to meet any enquiry. Business has been done in nearly all styles. Receipts are beginning to show a falling off and total 35,500 bales for the past week. Shipments have been heavier owing to steamers for Japan now being on the berth and, with the amount afloat considerably increased, the stock of cotton in Bombay has been much reduced this week.

Rainfall during the past week has been widespread and has been favourable over most of the cotton area. The first telegraphic weather and crop report is most satisfactory. In the Punjab the irrigated crop is progressing favourably and the plants are healthy and flourishing. Sowing has commenced in the United Provinces and in Rajputana. In the Berars sowing is almost completed, and where cotton is up the plants are flourishing. In parts of Khandesh sowing is completed and the plants are making good progress. In Kathiawar sowing has begun. From Barsi and Nugger reports are also satisfactory, and altogether the crop appears to have made a good start.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small Market without any special feature. Later:—Market eased after the opening on rains reported in Texas. Scattered selling by Continent on publication of Bureau Report." (New York):—"Long liquidation in narrow Market." (Crop):—"Over entire cotton belt weather partly clouded. Temperatures average 95deg. Weather map to-day:—Showers in North Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Tennessee. Temperatures cooler over entire belt."

Gruning:—"Declined owing to more favourable weather reports from Texas."

A Stern and Co.:—"Market affected unfavourably by rains reported in some sections. However it is necessary to have continuous favourable weather this month and next month. We favour buying in weak Markets."

Habersham King:—"Drought broken in Arkansas and Tennessee. Beneficial showers continue in Arkansas and Tennessee. Still dry elsewhere except Alabama. Temperatures generally lower, and prospects improving."

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
H.G. Bengals	..	..	218	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	..	..	220	„
Do.	..	..	210	July „
M.G. Kandeish	..	..	2	Jan. 1915.
Do.	..	..	214 to 204	July „
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum,	..	..	257	Jan. 1915
Do.	..	..	229	July „
M.G. Broach	..	..	258	March 1915
Do.	..	..	231	July „
M.G. Muttia	..	..	211 to 190	July „
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	262	„
M.G. Westerns	..	..	254	„
Do	..	..	259	„
M.G. Compta	..	..	220	„
M.G. Mirai	..	..	235	„

There has been little business doing to-day and the market closes quiet as above.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	
J.A.	7.10 — 7
A.S.	6.93 „ 7
S.O.	6.73 „ 7
O.N.	6.64 „ 7
N.D.	6.57 „ 7
D.J.	6.55 „ 7
J.F.	6.55 „ 7
F.M.	6.56 „ 7
M.A.	6.57 „ 7

FREIGHTS.

There has been little business doing during the week, and the tone of the market is dull with rates easy.

The following business has been reported:—

Hamburg:—clets of cotton by ready steamers done at 15s. 6d. to 16s.

Genoa:—3,000 tons booked for July, August, September at 10s. 6d. l.s.; 11s. 11 cwts.; 12s. s. c.

Hull:—1,500 tons (750 tons each month) light seeds August, September at 10s.

Manganese Ore:—Buyers are offering 11s. for Antwerp, October, November, December; and 12s. 6d. for Dunkirk January, February, March, but sellers' ideas locally are 2s. higher.

Charter:—The following is reported this week:—

S. S. "Gramsbergen":—For July at 14s. 6d. one P.P., 15s. two P. P.

The following are rates:—

JULY.

Antwerp:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c
Dunkirk:—10s. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Liverpool:—10s. l.s., 10s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles:—10s. l.s., 10s. 6d., s.c.
Genoa:—10s. 6d. l.s., 12s. s.c.
Havre:—14s. l.s., 15s. s., 16s. c.
Hamburg:—13s. 6d. l.s., 14s. 6d. s., 16s. c.
Hull:—10s. l.s.
Trieste, Venice:—16s. seeds, 17 c.

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER.

Antwerp:—11s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Dunkirk:—11s. l.s., 13s s.c.
Genoa:—12s. l.s., 13s. s.c.
Hamburg:—12s. 6d. l.s., 13s. 6d. s., 15s. c.
Hull:—10s. 6d. l.s.
Trieste:—Venice:—16s. seeds, 17s. c.

LOCAL YARNS.

The Market has been quiet but steady with some enquiry for 10's and 12's and occasionally for 16's and 20's. Prices are unchanged.

Fortnightly sales from Shanghai, 11,000 bales.

Unsold stock at Shanghai, 54,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared at Shanghai, 16,000 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market, for ready is quiet with a small business passing. For forward delivery rates are steady and sellers are holding back owing to reports of insufficient rainfall in parts of the growing districts.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White Pissi	5	13	0	R. T.
Ready Karachi Bangla	5	8	0	„
White Delhi September	5	13	0	„
White Delhi May	5	9	9	„

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry for ready. Prices in the Up-country Markets are high.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ready	8	3	0	B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ready	9	5	0	R. T.
Yellow Guzerat ready	9	8	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady with a moderate business passing. Small fluctuations have occurred in the Home Markets and at the close the tone is.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	8	9	6	B. T.
September	9	7	0	R. T.
May	9	10	0	„

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet but prices keep very steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Bold White 85 per cent.	56	0	0	
Black Kutni	46	0	0	
Yellow Hingunghat	39	0	0	

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	11	0	0	R. T.

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady with some business doing at current rates.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold	48	8	0
Small	47	8	0
Madras	49	4	0

Castorseed:—Quiet and unchanged.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	0	0
Forward	6	15	0 R. T.

Cottonseed:—Steady, moderate enquiry.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Berar	25	12	0
Guzerat	25	0	0

Mowraseed:—Quiet. Little doing.

Quotation:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
July-September	6	9	0	R. T.

WEEKS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton	35,522	Bales
Wheat	38,492	Cwts.
Linseed	47,611	„
Rape, Rai etc.	5,273	„
Gingellyseed	890	„
Poppyseed	3,524	„
Groundnuts	2,825	„
Castorseed	7,935	„
Rice	12,430	„
Myrabolams	937	„
Cottonseed	62,081	„
Mowraseed	8,362	„
Gram	10,305	„
Jowar	41,697	„
Maize	48	„
Barley	147	„

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

		Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake Brand	150o Amer	6	0	2	per case.
White Rose	Brand 150o	5	12	2	„
Chester	„ 75o	3	2	2	„
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	„ 76o	5	0	2	„
Monkey	„ 125o	4	15	2	„
Tiger	„ 125°	4	15	2	„
White Camelia in tins	„ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins.
Elephant Bulk in tins	„ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins
Elephant Bulk without tins	„ 125o	3	12	0	per Imp. Gal.
Camel in tin	„ 125o	4	6	0	per 2tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co., Ltd., products:—

Bazaar rates Delivery charges extra.

		Rs.	as.	p.
Kerosine Oil	Waterlily per case of 2tin	5	4	0
„ „	Firefly „ „ „	5	1	0
„ „	Chaker per two tins	4	6	0
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	8	12	0
„ „	Victoria per two tins	3	11	6
„ „	„ per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax	1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
„ „	2nd „ „ „	0	3	9
Candles per pound		0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Limited brands:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	14	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	8	0
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	12	0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	4	6	0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Gallons	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	4	1	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	9	0
Rising Sun Cases per case	4	15	0
Anchor Cases per case	5	1	0

MANCHESTER COTTON, PIECEGOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July. 3.

The hopeful activity experienced by our market last week, has not been uniformly maintained, the general condition on our side for the week being pretty depressing. As yet the approaching "Ramjan" has not permitted any sales of importance, the small demand having compelled to some extent a slight drop in the local prices of some of the standard goods. The monsoon though not very discouraging has caused some anxiety during the week, Delhi and Cawnpore important centres for our market, having yet experienced rains below the average.

Grey goods have moved slowly and though this big style has continued selling, the demand this week is not on a level with the inquiry during the previous weeks. Firm Manchester prices have prohibited, even a small business attempted by some houses in their low standard cloths. *Bleached cloths* continue experiencing a fall in bazar prices. This week, staple qualities in 38 inches by 20 yds. "Red end" mulls have fallen by half an anna a piece. Accumulating stocks have compelled dealers to sell for the Amritsar market 27 inches by 20 yds. "Lilac and Plate" Heading mulls, as also 30 and 36 inches 20 and 25 yds. Blue Heading Mulls at a further reduction of *half* to one anna a piece. Losses to holders on these are very heavy. It is reported that a well-known European House have sold some fine mulls for forward shipments, and have also disposed of ready stocks of lawns and fancies at heavy losses. There is nothing of importance to report in *Print* and *dyed goods*. New goods are arriving and though not in any bulk, the small inquiry for the present may not permit profits. *Fancies* continue to be poor, fortunately, there is little new to arrive but dealers are too anxious to be rid of their old stocks. Some retail inquiry in better class of goods is visible.

Yarns.—The market is pretty much the same. The firmer quotations on the other side allow of little business, though offers at prices 4 to 6 per cent. below Manchester requirements are in plenty.

CHEAP & USEFUL

BEST SPRAY PUMPS

For spraying house gardens, flower trees, and killing insects, etc. Entirely made of brass. Give fine and solid stream.

A novelty to all interested in gardens. Can be had at

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,

Century Building, No. 45, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions of the Current Year, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a.m.

MONDAY, July 6.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DAILY.

Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road. 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinemtaograph, Sandhurst Road. 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30. 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut-Col. P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

July, 4.

455. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Sunday 5th Inst.—Corps Spoon Shoot, 200 and 300 Yards.
Monday 6th Inst.—"K" Coy. Class Firing.
Tuesday 7th Inst.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
Wednesday 8th Inst.—Any Coy. Class Firing.
Thursday 9th, Friday 10th, Saturday 11th Inst.—"H" Coy. Class Firing.
Sunday 12th Inst.—"G" Coy. Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

456. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital) will be open on Mondays and Thursdays at 7 p.m. until further notice. All recruits of current season and members who were 2nd or 3rd Class shots are particularly invited to attend.

457. Machine Gun.—The A Coy. Machine Gun Squad will parade on Tuesday the 7th Inst. at 7-30 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

458. Parade.—"G" Company will parade weekly in front of the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m. on Wednesdays.

459. Bugle Practice.—Until further orders the Bugle Band will parade during the Non-drill season on the first and third Mondays in each month.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, OFFG. COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 4th July, 1914.

1. Orderly N.-C. Officer for week ending 11th instant.—Corpl. R. Ellis.

9. Signalling Class.—A Signalling Class will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday and Saturday mornings at 7-30 a.m.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

8. It is notified for information that the First Shooting Competition will take place on the British Infantry Range at Colaba at 4-30 p.m. to-day Saturday the 4th instant. 7 Shots at 200 and 300 yard ranges.

There will be a commanding Officers' parade at Church Gate Sands at 7-30 a.m. on Tuesday next, the 7th instant, (weather permitting). Dress.—Khaki without arms. Hunting saddles. Newly joined recruits who have not acquired uniform will attend in plain clothes.

5. There will be Drill in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 7th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p.m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Boo, Light Horse.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March .....Old Comrades .....Leike.
Overture .....L'Amour au Village...Bouillon.
Valse ..... Bebe .....Vessey.
Selection ..... Patience .....Sullivan.
Gavotte .... Coquette ....Sudessi.
Selection .....The Arcadians .....Monckton.
Indian Romance..... Hobomoko .....Reeves.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the additional passengers by the Salsette to-day:—

Mr. A Steelandt, Mrs I J Pitt, Capt T G J Torrie, Capt. F G Poole, Mr R Baker, Mr Cook, Capt. W A S Edwards, Mrs Maitland and child, Mr J A Pollard, Lt.-Col W R Walker, Mr D McEwan, Capt. E W C Ricketts, Mr A B Bagley, Mrs. M E Kamcke, Mr H H Mulroney, Mr Pearson, Mr S W Goode, Mr J Maitland, Mr Paton, Lt.-Col. A Coleman, Mr A Dundas, and Mrs E Davies.

ARRIVALS FROM HOME.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Marseilles, Commander B. Dowse, which left Liverpool on the 13th ultimo, is due to arrive in Bombay at about noon to-day. She brings the following passengers who will be landed at No. 14 Shed, Victoria Dock:—

From Liverpool to Bombay.—Mr R E Cooke, Mrs Cooke and infant, Miss G Denny, Mr L H King, Mr D Norton, Mr W Phillips, Maj. O K Taucock, Mr J W Wainwright, Mrs J Cashman, Miss Cox, Mrs K T Schofield, Mr James Seddon, Mr W Southall, and Capt. E S Wheeler.

From Port Said to Karachi.—Capt C W Prescott.

From Liverpool to Port Said.—Mr. Lawfik Diab, and Mr. Abbas Hilmy.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The English mail steamer China arrived in Bombay at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, bringing the following passengers:—

Miss L Inglis, Mr A W Lewis, Mr J B Paterson, Mr Cooper-Davie, Mr G V Owen, Maj. W Furnivall, Mr Bhattercharjee, Mr Beadsmore, Mr H R Holroyd, Mr W Shepherd, Mr J Arthur, Mr H C Crossle, Lt.-Col. Davidson, Mr Chatterjee, Mr. Anant Ram, Mr and Mrs. Manesseh, Mr F Robertson, Capt. Whitby, Mr J W Holme, Capt. W Tarr, Mrs. Master and infant, Mr H L Winter, Mr Gwin Singh, Mr Morehead, Mr E A Watson, Miss Chubb, Mr T T Williams, Mr W Archbold, Mr T S Sterling, Mr H K James, Mr Carleton-Smith, Mr F W Norman, Mr R B Knox, Mr Waddington, Mr A C Bose, Mr A Mann, Mr E S Bullock, Mr C M Douetal, Mr C H Sheth, Mr A AR Cope, Mr B S Nalwa, Mr J L Leach, Mr J Leach, Mr J O Doherty, Mr L R Ansal, Mr Das Sethi, Maj. and Mrs. Holy-Hutchinson, Fram Nath Hoon, Mr D B Meek, Capt. W B Northey, Mr C L Puri, Mr H R Scott, Mr T M Thaddeus Mr H Watts, Mr R W Hodges, Mr V Rosonthal, Mr Rosanis, Hon. Maj. Blakeway, Col. Stephen, Mr F R S Charles, Mr C F Bussel, Mr W Morton, Mr A B Lawrence, Mr Max Hirsch, Mr. A Neill, and Mr C Tickner.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. the weekly Divine Service in the Local Prarthana Mauder Girjadu.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Mr. N. M. Mazumdar, B.A., Bar-at-law will deliver a lecture on "Indian Emigration" on Saturday, the 11th July, instead of Saturday, the 4th July.

THE STANDARD BANK.

We are informed that subject to audit, the net profit earned by the Standard Bank Ltd., during the half year ending 30th June last amounts to Rs. 21,525-12-6.

THE P. & O. PASSENGERS.

The following advertisement appeared in "The Times" in mail week:

Will the passengers (2) of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Morea from Bombay, who witnessed the ball accident, to the American women on March 4th 1913, be willing to address E. K. Sommer, 862, No. 41st Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.,

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ending at 6 a.m., on Friday there were 69 deaths in Bombay, as compared with 72 in the previous year and 97 in 1912. There were two plague attacks and two deaths, one each in Esplanade and at Sion, but there were no attacks from small-pox or cholera a total of 1,360 rats were caught of which 16 were found to be plague infected—2 in A Ward, 4 in B., 7 in C. and 3 in E.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING CO., LD

The Annual Report of the above Company for the year 1913, shows that the profit for the year amounts to Rs. 75,868 and adding thereto the sum of Rs. 7,014 brought forward from last year's accounts the Profit and Loss Account shows a balance of Rs. 82,882. Out of this the Directors have credited to the Sinking Fund Rs. 10,000; to the Ground Rent Fund Rs. 2,847; and to the Substantial Repairs Fund Rs. 5,000 and have written of Rs. 5,00 from the Debenture Charges Account total Rs. 22,847. This will leave a balance of Rs. 60,350 to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. Out of this the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend at the rate 5 per cent. *i.e.*, Rs. 25 per share which will absorb Rs. 53,500 leaving a balance of Rs. 6,535 which they recommend should be carried forward to next year's account.

THE WEATHER

STILL WAITING FOR RAIN

In Bombay we are still waiting for the rain which comes not, and it is getting a bit monotonous to have to chronicle day after day conditions which are so very much alike. It is true there was a little rain yesterday morning, but it was only about a fifth of an inch; and although the clouds hung heavy and low in the sky all day there had been no further fall at the time of writing.

With humidity six degrees above the average, and the temperature four degree is excess it is trying, and we can only hope that when the rain does come it will be in sufficient quantity to materially reduce the temperature.

The Japan Line steamer Kamakura Maru, Captain Nishimura, which arrived yesterday from Kobe, met with strong monsoon and heavy rain during the voyage.

Captain G. H. Watkins of the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer China, which arrived yesterday from Aden, reports having met with strong monsoon and light rain during the voyage.

The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, during her voyage experienced, moderate wind and sea, moderate monsoon and high sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 3rd July '14		Total since 1st June '14		June 1st to 3rd July. 1913		1912	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba [Observatory] ..	0	18	16	93	26	36	10	93
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0	49	19	36	30	13	10	81
Esplanade Gok. Tej. Hospital.	0	58	18	74	30	95	10	34
Byculla [J. J. Hospital ..	0	71	19	95	32	60	10	56
Cumballa Hill	..		..		..		..	

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

In the Calcutta share market to-day coal shares figured largely in the transactions which included:—

Banks,—Bank of Bengal 1,710.

Coal,—Bhalgora 24½; Baraboni 13 3-8; Bilbera 3 3-8; Burra Dhemo 9; Bhulanbarrarel 18; Kuardi 13; Lakurka 18½; Phularitand 6; Raneegunge 21½; Royal 3½; Standard 21; Sendra 13; Tetulmari 9¾; Union 10 3-8; West Tetturya 8½.

Miscellaneous,—Bengal Bonded Warehouse 915; Calcutta Tramways (ord.) 105; Lohagah (tea.) 29¾.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

A case which has created considerable excitement in the Lohana Bania community by reason of the parties concerned being wealthy and influential members of that community is being tried at Thana by Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Husur, Deputy Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

The central figure in the case is an attractive girl, the minor wife of Lalji Purshotum Tukker, who, it is alleged, was kidnapped by the joint conspiracy of Nanji Hemraj and five others.

Lalji Purshotum Tukker, in this complaint before the Magistrate, stated that he lived at Lalwadi, Parel, in Bombay. His wife, a minor of about fifteen years, lived with him. He was familiar with all the accused, who used to visit his house. One of the accused, by name Mohun Maharaj, a high priest of the Lohana Banias, it was further alleged, used to visit a neighbouring house and read *Viakhans*, and here all the accused used to assemble. Munghiba, the complainant's wife, being among the devotes, used to go there to hear the *Puranas*. One day the first two accused, in his absence, enticed his wife from his house made her over to the third accused, who took her away to Foras Road, to a house of ill fame, and from there all the accused, acting conjointly sent her off to Kurla in a motor-car with the second accused, the rest following in another motor-car and a victoria. At Kurla she was secreted in the house of Megji, the brother of the first accused.

Warrants were issued, and the five accused arrested.

Two of the accused were discharged while charge were framed against Nanji Hemraj Karson Ghella, and Purshotum Govindji.

The charges against Nanji Hemraj are under sections 363 and 498, and against Karson Ghella and Purshotum Govindji under sections 109, 363 and 498.

Messrs. Vajifdar and Kharkains appeared for the complainant, while Messrs., Kanuga, Desai and Dhondy of Bombay defended the accused.

The next hearing will take place on the 11th instant.

BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Masagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Asharam, of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, charged one Damji Bhanji a Hindu lad, aged 18, with breach of trust as a servant, in respect of Rs. 50.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was entrusted by his master with the money and told to pay it into a firm. The accused disappeared with it and on Wednesday night he bought a ticket at the Colaba Railway Station for Ahmedabad by the Gujerat Mail Train. His moveme were watched on suspicion by Head Constable Nisamudin of the Railway Police, who followed him from Colaba and arres him at Grant Road. By this time, the accused's master had reported his disappearance to the police.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

The complainant offered a reward of Rs. 5 to the Head Constantable, and his Worship ordered it to be paid to the constable through the Superintendent of Police.

THE COCAINE CAMPAIGN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector MacCarthy charged a Pathan named Ahmadkhan Sharafkhan with being in possession of 32 grains of cocaine without a license.

In consequence of information received by the Inspector, the accused was arrested outside Northbrooke Gardens, and on being searched the packet containing the cocaine was found in his waistcoat pocket.

His Worship convicted and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 100, or in default to suffer a month's rigorous imprisonment.

PATHAN'S CHARGED.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT.

At the Thana Criminal Sessions, presided over by Mr. Vasudev Balkrishna, assistant Sessions Judge, assisted by two assessors, two Pathans, Nakhi Ulla Khan and Dilbar Khan, were put up for trial under section 330.

The prosecution case is that the accused are labourers in Bombay. On the 24th May last they went to Mumbra in search of an absconding relative, and stayed up for the night in the Pathan quarters. Next morning when they awoke the first accused found three sovereigns and other coins missing from his waist-coat pocket. His suspicion fell on Paiakhan, another Pathan, from whom he demanded the money back. Paiakhan said he had not committed theft, and that if he had the accused should have caught him redhanded. The accused began to handle Paiakhan rather roughly and some of the bystanders told them that if they suspected him they should hand him over to the police and not assault him. The accused said they would carry off the suspect to Bombay and hand him over to the police there. They then took off Paiakhan's turban and with it tightly bound his hands together behind his back. Then it is alleged they knocked him down and the second accused jumped on his head with his boots on. Paiakhan's face bore serious marks of the outrage. Dilbar Khan then drew out a knife from his pocket and threatened to kill the complainant if he did not return the stolen money. Some of the Pathan spectators pushed the accused, who were subsequently handed over to the police by a Pathan jamadar.

Dr. Filinto, Assistant Surgeon of Kalyan, testified to the very serious nature of the injuries received by the complainant, which, he said could have been caused by an assault such as the accused are alleged to have committed.

Mr. Vaidya pleader is appearing for the Crown, while Mr. P. M. Vajifdar is defending the accused.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH.

It is a great feat to successfully copy in a film such a wonderful drama as "A Woman of the People," better known in France under its name "Marie Jeanne onla Femme du Peuple." It is one of those thrilling episodes that give to the world the true story of the life and sufferings of women, one a lowly maiden the other, from the upper classes of France. Side by side we see maid and mistress, courted, loved, married and on both unhappiness falls in a different shape and form. The operator and producer of the picture has not aimed at an exaggerated setting but rather at a true and really faithful portrait of these two girls. There is of course a moral in the story, one that will sink deeply into the heart of every one that sees the picture, the love of a good woman for the man she loves and who protects her. An old friend in Jun, or perhaps as he is better known Foolshead, arrives on the screen this week and the audience will be able to sample another dose of that delightful old business of his again.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

"Madame Satan" is the name of the mysterious female who figures prominently in this week's star drama at the America-India Cinema. Her adventurous career is described in a series of very thrilling scenes, showing how she plots in order to gain the affections of an American millionarie, and how she ultimately comes to a tragic end, brought about by her own ambition and schemes of revenge. The drama is full of vigorous action and clean sensationalism throughout; the scenes showing a petroleum mine on fire being extremely exciting.

The other items of the programme are a drama of prison life, "The Honour System," and an amusing farcical skit," "The Mummy."

TANSA WATER MAIN.

CAUSES OF THE BURST IN BABULA TANK ROAD.

On March 5th there was a serious burst of the Tansa water main in Babula Tank Road, and various questions on the subject were raised in a debate in the Corporation. To these the Commissioner has now replied seriation as follows:—

At this place the main is laid under the tramway lines and the burst is attributed to heavy traffic passing over the main which at the point where the burst occurred was found to be resting on an unyielding bed of rock.

The time occupied in effecting the repairs was about 48 hours, i.e., from 2 p.m. on 4th March 1914, to 2-15 p.m. on 6th March 1914, during which period the main could not be utilized. Much of this time was taken up in removing tram lines before access to the pipe could be obtained. Moreover there was a delay of about 5 hours on account of the new 48in. tube being cut in a wrong place.

The parts of the City affected were Dongri, Mandvi, Koliwada, Frere Road, Old and New Nagpada, Abdul Rehman Street and parts of C, D and E Wards, the estimated population of these districts being 2,00,000. Arrangements were made to extend the Malabar Hill supply to these districts while the work of repairing the main was in progress, but the pressure from this source being low on account of the increased draw off the water did not rise above the level of the ground floors.

There have been several instances during the past 6 years in which the water supply to certain localities has been affected for a period exceeding 12 hours but in most cases it has been found practicable to extend the supply from some other source. In the present case this was not practicable.

With the present system of distributing mains it is usually practicable to extend the supply from some other source to any locality in which a burst may take place. There is, of course, a general fall of pressure when the supply is thus extended, but water can at least be supplied on ground floors. With the increase in the number of distributing mains now being laid in the City and the addition to the water supply by the Tansa Duplication the shortness of water due to a burst will not be so serious as at present and it does not seem practicable or necessary to take any special steps to minimise the inconvenience caused by such bursts." (51).

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 3.

Mr. G. Keith Walker is appointed Consul for Belgium at Madras.

Monsieur Barret is appointed Acting Consult for Spain at Bombay.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Kennion is granted six weeks' leave.

Major W. J. Keen is posted as Political Agent of Dir, Swat, and Chitral.

Lieut.-Col. C. F. Minchin is granted two months and twenty-two days leave.

Mr. J. H. R. Fraser is posted as Divisional Judge Derajat.

Mr. J. S. Walker is appointed as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Rangoon.

Captain R. L. Birdwood is placed on special duty under Foreign Department.

Mr. J. M. Ashcroft, Assistant Master Mayo College, is granted four months leave in continuation of College vacation.

Captain G. F. W. Anson is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major A. H. O. Spence officiates as Deputy Secretary *vice* Colonel Holloway proceeding on leave and Major J. H. K. Stewart officiates as Assistant Secretary.

Colonel T. Grainger, I.M.S., is promoted Surgeon-General, vice A. M. Crofts retire Lieut.-Col. W. R. Edwards, I.M.S., is promoted Colonel and Captains W. S. Patton and S. R. Christophers both I.M.S., are promoted Majors.

It is notified that war medals in bronze will not be issued for future campaigns for which a medal is granted. Silver medals will be issued to all individuals taking part in such campaigns whether combatants or followers.

Volunteer officers' decoration has been conferred on Major Peppe Chota Nagpur Light Horse

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Farewell is appointed Port Officer, Karachi, vice Wilson resigned.

Commander Morland is confirmed.

Commander Wilson is granted nine months' leave.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE: FIRST DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (3) BEAT HORNETS (0).

The Hornets suffered another defeat yesterday, when the Bombay Gymkhana beat them by three goals without a response. A cool evening, a dry ground and a light ball added much to what was by no means a one-sided game, the Hornets being again unfortunate in not being able to register a single point. H. James played in the forward line for the Hornets Bradbury partnering W. James at back. Windsor was a prominent absentee Garrick taking his place and doing very little throughout the hour. The Gymkhana had their strongest side out, Bell playing centre-half and Begbie, right-half.

Within five minutes of the whistle the Bombay Gymkhana opened the scoring. The point came from a cornner kick by Edwards, which hit the upright, bounced in to W. James, to Stoneham and into goal. They added their second point a few minutes later, when Stoneham beat Navin with a excellent shot. Thereafter the exchanges on the whole were in favour of the Gymkhana but no further point was added in the first period.

It was not till half of the second moiety had sped, however, did the Homets show up to the best advantage. In the closing period they made desperate efforts to score, the forwards, Downes, Strelly, James and Mc. Dermott putting in some excellent work. Twice Heemskirk cleared shots with two of the opposing forwards on him, on one occasion the ball getting jammed between Strelly and the burly Gymkhana goal-keeper. Intervals of respite from the Hornets to attack came mostly from Moir, who whenever he secured the ball raced it along his line, sending in centres perfect in timing and height. But W. James was always equal to clearing them. The third goal of the Gymkhana also came from Stoneham. A powerful kick which relieved the Hornets pressure put the Gymkhana inside left into possession. Racing it along to a twenty-yard range, he transferred from right to left foot, and sent in a shot which skimmed along the grass and passed under the net, beating Navin hopelessly.

The Gymkhana were undoubtedly the better team and deserved their victory, though by a small margin. Now that the glamour of Dobbie's kicking has partly worn off, he hardly preserved as good an impression as he first formed. Simmonds is a much better tackler. Begbie, who replaced Sears was hardly an improvement, and no doubt it must be a vexatious problem trying to justify the captain's inclusion in a team. But if general's order the battle away from the scene of action, why not football captains from the line? Moir was again the pick of the forwards. Simms is a disappointing centre-half, and Stoneham, while he did some good shooting showed a disinclination to tackle the ball with an opponent on it.

The Hornets are still weak in attack and although they pull themselves together and make desperate efforts to score, they will have to be a little more consistent to be effective. W. James at back played an excellent game, but Bradbury is a better half than a back. Finnigin isn't doing as well as was hoped, while Strelly is improving wonderfully. The forwards would do well to practice together more.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agt.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	4	4	0	0	15	0	8
Bombay Gymkhana ...	5	4	1	0	2	2	8
Bombay Athletic	5	2	2	1	6	3	5
R. G. A. Bombay	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
G.I.P. Railway Athletic	4	1	2	1	3	6	3
Grant Medicals	5	0	2	3	1	10	3
Hornets	5	0	4	1	1	12	1

SECOND DIVISION.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (6) BEAT INSTITUTE LUSO-INDIANO (0).

On the Marine Lines the Bombay Gymkhana "A" team drubbed the Institute Luso-Indiano by six goals without a response. Mr. Bennett surpervised the game.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	For.	Agt.	Points.
Bombay Gymkhana "A"	5	4	0	1	16	2	
Y. M. C. A.	4	3	1	0	6	2	
G. I. P. Mechanics Inst.	4	2	1	1	11		
Institute Luso-Indiano.	3	2	1	0			
Telegraph R. Club ...	4	0	2	2			
Customs Athletic Club.	5	0	3	2			
Rangers	5	0	3				

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Division I, B. A. C. v B. G. A. Coperage 5.45. p m.

Division II Telegraphs v Y. M. C. A. Oval 5.45 p.m.

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY, LIMITED

The Annual Report of the above Company for the year 1913, with the audited statements of amounts, sate that the profit for the year amounts to Rs. 2,62,426 and adding thereto the sum of Rs. 12,351 brought forward from last years account, the Profit and Loss Accounts showe a balance of Rs. 2,74,777. As will be seen from the Revenue Account a sum of Rs. 26,265 expended in repairs and renewals has been debited to that account. The Directors have set aside a sum of Rs. 50,000 to the credit of the Depreciation and Renewal Fund Account and Rs. 6,755 to the Sinking Fund out of the profits, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,18,022. The Directors hope that this result will be considered satisfactory. Out of the balance of profits they recommend a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per Share i.e., at 6 per cent. amounting to Rs. 1,80,000. This will leave a balance of Rs. 38,022 which they propose should be carried forward.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES ASKED FOR.

ALLEGED MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

It is reported that the Crown intends filing an appeal against the acquittal of Khagendra Nath alias Suresh Chundar Chaudhury in the Rajabasar Bomb Case.

It will be remembered that after the trial of the Rajabasar Bomb Case he was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the Baranagore Conspiracy Case.

LATER.

At the High Court, to-day before Justices Sharfurdin and Teunon, Mr. L. P. Pugh and Mr. N. Gupta, moved on behalf of the Remembrancer of the Legal Affairs in Bengal, in the case known as the Rajabazar Bomb Case for enhancement of the sentences passed on the accused. They also moved for the admission of an appeal against an order acquitting one of the accused in that case.

In this case Khagendra Nath Chaudhury, Shasanka Sekhar Roy, Dinesh Chunder Das Gupta, Upendra Lal Roy, Saroda Churun Gupta and another were tried by the Additional Sessions Judge of the Twenty-four Parganas on charges of being in possession of material for preparing bombs and of conspiracy.

The Judge acquitted Khagendra Nath Chaudhury of both charges and convicted the remaining five accused under section 4 of the Explosive Substances Act and section 120 (b) of the Indian Penal Code.

The Sessions Judge sentenced Shasanka Sekhar Roy, to fifteen years' transportation under section 4 (b) of the Explosive Substances Act and ten years' transportation under section 120 (b) of the Indian Penal Code. The remaining four accused were sentenced to ten years' transportaion under each count. The sentences were to run concurrently in the case of all the accused.

Counsel said that the Government of Bengal was advised that the gravity of offence of which the accused had been found guilty required that the maximum sentence of twenty years transportation should have been given, and had directed the petitioner to move thier Lordships for the enhancement of sentences passed on the five accused. Government was further advised that the order of acquittal passed on Khagendra Nath Choudhury was erroneous and that there had been a mis-carriage of justice. The Sessions Judge ought to have held from the evidence on the record that Khagendra was a member of the conspiracy.

Mr. Justice Teunon enquired whether the accused intended to appeal against their conviction and sentences.

Mr. Pugh:—I understand the opposite party will move your Lordship within a fortnight.

Mr. Justice Teunon:—I think it will be better to hear both applications together.

Their Lordships ordered the petition to be put up when the application for the admission of the appeal is presented on behalf of the accused.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Both Ceyl lines are working imperfectly.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has decided that Thursday, the 2nd July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th July, 1914, at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet upto 31st December 1913.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of Mr. R. D. Tata who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board,
PHIROZE J. BILIMORIA,
Secretary.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th July, 1914, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 29th June 1914. 3092.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 4, 1914.

AN INDIAN CHIEF IN ENGLAND.

The Babasaheb of Ichalkaranji, a tiny State in Kolhapur not much known, we imagine, even to people in the Bombay Presidency, went to Europe last year for the first time. In England he appears to have enjoyed himself thoroughly; and no wonder. England in summer is a pleasant land; London is stimulating, and there are all sorts of nice people to show kindness to an Indian chief, especially when he reveals an intelligent interest in other things besides the Court and social frivolities. The Babasaheb was like that. He went about everywhere, filled his note-books diligently, and has now recorded his impressions and sent them forth with a commendatory introduction by Lord George Hamilton.*

A run through France prepares the Babasaheb for the more intimate delights of English society. He sees the sights of Paris, among them the Chamber of Deputies, where "members became very excited as the debate proceeded, feeling ran high, and confusion reigned." As an Oriental, "imbued with the spirit of decorum," he was not favourably impressed with the French mode of conducting public business; but, he adds charitably, "we perhaps saw the Deputies at their worst." Later he has an opportunity of comparing the French Chamber with the House of Commons, with its "profound respect shown towards the Speaker." On the whole the debates "did not convey the impression that British parliamentary methods are wholly good." Thus:

> In the Legislative Councils in India, when members speak an endeavour is made by calm reason to win adherents to a cause, much as a case is presented to a jury. But in British politics it would appear that no amount of jugglery and sophistication are spared by partisans to achieve their object.

Here, one might say, is a humbling lesson for members of the House of Commons, who are so often told that Indians are not fit for representative institutions. But the Indian critic makes partial amends by confessing his admiration on another count, namely, the buildings of the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey,—"before whose glories the marble glories of the ancient palaces of the Moghuls pale." And yet William Morris, when he came to picture his Utopian England, could think of no more fitting end for the Gothic Houses of Parliament than that they should be used as the manure market,—so wide is the difference of opinion between the Chief of Ichalkaranji and a great English authority on architecture! The Chief saw English life in many aspects. He get glimpses of London outside the fashionable world; he visited schools, a workhouse, a police-court, a horse-show, and no end of other institutions. At Bow Street police court an officer told him that the best man who had ever stood in the dock was Dr. Jameson! He was interested to find that there are several women members of the London County Council, and when he paid private calls he "observed that women play a much more important part in society than men." Also, "the culture of the English women forcibly strikes the Eastern mind." He went to the industrial North, ventured down a coal-mine, and had a look at Scotland and Ireland. The frequently noted resemblance between Ireland and India struck him anew, and what he saw in Ireland led him to deplore the lack of co-operation, especially agricultural co-operation, in India. When he puts down his impressions of English social life and the British character, the Chief is often entertaining. He is interested in English religion, and Lord George Hamilton hazards the statement that he knows the difference between one sect and another. But he cannot quite make out where the ordinary Briton stands with regard to the essentials. At one moment he is inclined to think that religion is part of the Sunday wear; at another he is so impressed with English commercial morality that he declares: "Religion, indeed, raises their whole nature and, speaking generally, dominates their every action",—an estimate which we shall have to commend to the many Easterns who believe and say that the British are an incurably material people who do not understand what religion means.

Perhaps we ought not to be surprised that the Babasaheb approves highly of the English landlord system. The fenced-in-fields and estates seem to bring joy to his heart. His admiration is moved by the English horse almost as deeply as it is by the London policeman. He has views on luxury and the cost of living. The British, he notes, do everything on the big scale. "Ironical as the observation sounds, even the poverty here is as extensive and acute as the richness and luxury are conspicuous,"—a curious reflection, when you come to think of it, for an Indian chief. He thinks the Indian way of bathing is better than the English, and he is sure that for their health's sake the English people ought to drink more water. He would like to know how they manage to endure the wretchedness of stiff collars and tight-fitting boots and shoes:

> The encirclement of the neck in adamantine tightness to a depth of some two and a half inches, and the cramping of the feet in a hard casement made from animal carcase, are forms of penance to which only a European can willingly submit.

True, O Chief! Or rather it may once have been true: but mark how the world progresses. Not long ago we met an eminent Englishman who had got on quite comfortably for thirty years among the great of his own country without a silk hat or frock-coat; but when he was on the point of setting off for the Far East he learned that unless he were provided with this particular livery he would not command respect in official and social Japan! The Chief, as we have seen, is pleased with English women; but he cannot give his sanction to their present form of dress. "Some of the hats worn by English ladies, too, are fearfully and wonderfully made." Undoubtedly, and in this matter, as in some others, the women of India have chosen the better part. But what should make the Chief,—unless he has been reading the comic papers,—object to the exposed neck and "the slit dress with open side, revealing the quality of the underwear"? English women, like Eastern and all other women, know that the uncovering of the neck is both hygienic and charming; while the slit skirt, so far from marking "the acme of unbecoming absurdity," has several merits besides the one of revealing the daintiness of the modern Englishwoman in regard to the undergarments which in the stuffy Victorian times provided fine offensive humourists with an inexhaustible theme. No, it won't do. The Chief of Ichalkaranji, when next he goes abroad to admire the greatness of the West, may retain his reverence for all kinds of things in Britain from the farmer's wife to the August holiday scene on the Kentish coast. But let him be diffident concerning mysteries of which he knows no more than the young man of the halfpenny papers. The Babasaheb's book is written in more than passable English. There is no pretentiousness about it, and some people may like to read it.

* "Impressions of British Life and Character." By Meherban Narayanrao Babasaheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji. Macmillan & Co.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Those who realise that the present quarrel between Turkey and Greece is mainly due to the follies of the Concert of Europe in the closing stages of the Balkan War are not likely to make the mistake of assuming that, because a Turco-Greek Commission is proceeding to Smyrna, as reported by Reuter to-day, to inquire into the refugees question, the danger of an ultimate conflict between the two countries is at an end. The refugees question is almost insignificant as compared with the far larger question of the Aegean Islands. At the start a blunder was committed by the Concert in not laying down conditions of equal treatment as between the various races in those parts of Macedonia and Thrace which were obliged to change their allegiance as a result of the war. Nothing was foreseen by the Powers and the settlement reached throughout was, as is fully apparent to-day, a mere division of spoils uninfluenced by any recognised principle of justice, or even prudence. This is especially so with regard to the Aegean Islands, and it seems probable that, if the refugees question is satisfactorily settled, the question of Chios and Mytilene may furnish a *casus belli* in the not remote future. The strength of Turkish feeling with regard to these Islands has, as everybody knows, evoked an equally strong feeling in Greece, and it is evident both the countries are temporising with a view to preparing for the inevitable eventualities. As we have said in previous articles, public opinion both in Athens and Constantinople is thoroughly excited, and, although at the moment the danger of war does not seem great, beyond doubt the Turco-Greek situation calls for a most delicate handling. According to the Greeks, the Turks, probably in revenge for defeat, have plundered and murdered the Hellenes in their remaining territories. On the Turkish side the reply is made that the Greeks first drove the Moslems from the conquered lands in Macedonia, and the refugees' plight, when it was seen, provoked their countrymen in the Empire to retaliatory acts which the Ottoman authorities were unable to control. To a certain extent both sides have told the adapted truth, but there is no doubt that the idea of the Greeks is to expel Turks from their new territories just as the idea of the Turkish nationalists is obviously to erect a solid barrier of Mussulmans near the coasts against the peaceful or warlike penetration of the Greeks, and no doubt they excuse themselves by what has happened in Thrace and Macedonia.

The two Governments are, of course, proceeding warily, and would naturally be glad of a satisfactory settlement, but it is clear that neither is specially optimistic on that point. The papers received by the mail yesterday report a feverish military and naval activity in both countries. Turkey has drawn up an elaborate programme of naval construction, most of the more important contracts having already been placed. The bulk of the work is being done in England, chiefly at Barrow and at Elswick, though eight torpedo boat destroyers and three submarines will be built in France, the cost of which is to be borne by the Committee of Union and Progress at Constantinople which has been organising public subscriptions for the navy. Besides the two Dreadnoughts and several cruisers and destroyers, we learn that Vickers are building the battleship Reshadieh with a displacement of 23,000 tons and ten 13.5 inch guns for the Ottoman Government, while Armstrong-Whitworths are finishing the Sultan Osman I, brought from Brazil, which has a displacement of 27,500 tons and a main armament of fourteen 12 inch guns. A big floating dock is also being built for Turkey and the dockyard at Constantinople is to be modernised. As regards Greek plans, apart from the purchase reported the other day of the two United States battleships, the Greek Admiralty is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of two Argentine Dreadnoughts, Rivadavia and Moreno, which are nearing completion in American yards. Naval experts are of opinion that, should the quarrel lead to a war during the next few weeks, Greece will probably assume a vigorous offensive at sea. Her flagship Georges Averoff, launched in 1910, of 10,000 tons and 24 knots and armed with four 9.2 inch and eight 7.3 inch guns should be more formidable in war than the two old ex-German battleships which are Turkey's main strength. By the end of the summer, however, the position is likely to be very different, for Greece has nothing to set against Turkey's two super-Dreadnoughts, the Reshadieh and the Osman, the two American battleships Idaho and Mississipi being scarcely equal to even one of Turkey's Dreadnoughts. Thus the position stands. At the moment Greece holds an advantage; a few months hence she will be crushingly handicapped. That she is fully aware of this is evidenced by the courteous tone of her reply to the Porte's Note the other day, but, as we have said, war can only be averted by the action of the Powers in arriving at a settlement of the question of the Aegean Islands which will be mutually satisfactory to the two disputants, and of this there seems little hope.

Notes of the Day

Mexican Complications.

The latest despatches in the Home papers from the American side of the Mexican border say that Villa was contemplating breaking up relations with Carranza and intended to set up a Government at Chihuahua in opposition to Carranza, who has established his Government at Saltillo. A recent message told us that relations between the two "Constitutionalist" chiefs were strained to the breaking-point, but as an official confirmation of an open rupture has not been notified the news must be received with a certain amount of caution. The abandonment by Villa, however, of the campaign against Huerta indicates that the situation has entered on an entirely unexpected stage. There are indications also that President Wilson has awakened to the fact that political strife in Latin-America, whether it is conducted by the ballot or the bullet, is not concerned with principles and programmes, but with place and power. The "Constitutionalists" have, indeed, proved frail reeds to depend upon, and he has been obliged at last to adopt a less hostile attitude towards Huerta. The decision of the forthcoming conference will show if a way out of the present complications can be found, or if President Wilson will at last be forced to face the prospect of armed intervention in Mexico "in the interests of humanity," if for no other reason.

The Home Press and The Oil Contract.

Most of the London papers, of all shades of political opinion, strongly criticise the Admiralty contract with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. They declare that no case for the agreement has been made out and that some of the objections to it are fatal. They assert that if troops are introduced into the neutral zone of Persia there is an end to the Anglo-Russian Convention in its present form. At any rate it is certain, as we have previously pointed out, to stimulate Russia to ask for corresponding concessions to herself and ultimately, it is to be feared, for a new partition of Persia. The leading provincial daily, the "Manchester Guardian", asks:—

> How much room is there for revision without destroying Persia as a buffer State between Russia and India? We cannot understand the lightness of heart with which some Englishmen face such a prospect. Sir E. Grey seems to think it a monstrous suggestion that Russia should try to take advantage of such a situation. If Russia thought that she stood to gain she would not think twice about it. She would play on our fears as much as she could if only in the hope of binding us to her general European policy and strengthening her "friendly understanding" with us. The price we should pay for such dependence would be more than the two brigades of which Sir Edward Grey spoke last night. It might be a war. It might be the honour of British foreign policy.

Indian Colonisation.

The "Statist" of June 13 declares that it is the duty of the Government of India to form and carry out a great scheme of Indian colonisation within the British Empire, in view of the lack of Imperial spirit on the part of the self-governing Dominions. Speaking of Canada, the journal points out that the Canadians themselves are intruders upon the native possessors of the country, holding their position only because of the protection of the British Empire. The "Statist" writes:—

> It is impossible as things stand at present for the class of Indians who are most in need of new homes unaided to colonise successfully. Our readers will remember that the average rate of wages in India ranges from 2s. 6d. up to £1 per month—that is to say, roughly, from about a penny a day to about eight pence a day. Such a population clearly has not the power to save enough to pay for a passage to a foreign country, and each to take with him or her enough of money to keep body and soul together while looking for employment. We see, from the examples cited, that the self-governing portions of the Empire will not admit the Indians. The Crown Colonies are not sufficiently advanced to give employment to very many. It would be simply, therefore, sending the unfortunate people to die by starvation if many of them were encouraged to emigrate to a backward portion of the Empire, unless the Government itself undertakes the task of not only deporting them, but of providing them with the means of livelihood till they can establish themselves. In Uganda and many other African possessions of the Crown there are large areas waiting for cultivation.

Corporation and Education Grants.

The Government of Bombay have administered what may be called a polite snub to the Bombay Corporation in connection with the application of the latter body for an allotment out of the grant made by the Imperial Government for the erection and equipment of schools in this Presidency. This grant was originally 12½ lakhs, but it has been raised to 14 lakhs by the amalgamation with it of a previous Imperial Grant, and the Corporation applied for a share of it. The Government have now replied that because the Corporation have not carried out their programme of school construction, which provided for the expenditure of 10 lakhs spread over a period of five years, of which the Government was to contribute one lakh a year, they are not entitled to any new grant. The Government point out that the five years during which the ten lakhs was to be spent commenced in 1907 and that the seven years which have elapsed since then the Corporation have only claimed two out of the five lakhs placed at their disposal; and add, in effect, that until they have fulfilled their undertaking to spend the 10 lakhs, they cannot expect any further grant. But the unkindest sting of all lies in the tail of the letter. Having told the Corporation that they were not entitled to anything they add that practically all the 14 lakhs has been assigned, thus making it clear that however good a case the Corporation could make out for themselves it would avail them nothing so far as the present grant is concerned.

THE DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

HIS PLACE IN HISTORY.

STATESMAN OF EMPIRE.

FOUNDER OF A GREAT PARTY.

HIS GREAT COLONIAL WORK.

THE BOER WAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

He passed peacefully away in his London residence.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other members of the family were present.

LATER.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain this morning created a deep impression in political circles.

The deceased had a relapse on Tuesday.

REFERENCES IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law will make references to the late Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons on Monday.

Speaking in the Lobby to-day Mr. Redmond paid a generous tribute to his memory. All shades of opinion, he said, would similarly honour the statesman of the Empire.

OFFER OF A PUBLIC FUNERAL.

The newspapers this evening publish eulogistic articles on the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. They can be summed up in the words of the "Westminster Gazette" which says:—"He leaves a great gap in the ranks of our statesmen." It is understood that the offer of a public funeral will be made.

TWO BY-ELECTIONS.

Mr. Chamberlain's death will cause two by-elections as Mr. Austen Chamberlain will contest West Birmingham.

Respected alike by friends and foes the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was one of the foremost figures in British public life almost from the moment he entered Parliament in 1876 until he was stricken with illness in 1906, an illness which gradually incapacitated him from public work. Born in 1836, he had a remarkably successful business career, and in 1874 was able to retire with an ample fortune. Thereafter, he devoted himself to public life. He had previously been a great leader of Municipal politics in the Birmingham Town Council and School Board. He entered Parliament unopposed as a Radical in 1876. There he quickly made his mark. The following details of his political career are taken from the Encyclopoedia Britannica.

During 1877 the new federation of Liberal Associations which became known as the "Caucus" was started under Mr. Chamberlain's influence in Birmingham—its secretary, Mr. Schnadhorst, quickly making himself felt as a wire-puller of exceptional ability; and the new organization had a remarkable effect in putting life into the Liberal party, which since Mr. Gladstone's retirement in 1874 had been much in need of a stimulus. When the general election came in 1880, Mr. Schnadhorst's powers were demonstrated in the successes won under his auspices. The Liberal party numbered 349, against 243 Conservatives and 60 Irish Nationalists; and the Radical section of the Liberal party, led by Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Charles Dilke, was recognized by Mr. Gladstone by his inclusion of the former in his cabinet as president of the Board of Trade, and the appointment of the latter as under secretary for foreign affairs.

In his new capacity Mr. Chamberlain was responsible for carrying such important measures as the Bankruptcy Act 1883, and the Patents Act. Another bill which he had much at heart, on merchant shipping, had to be abandoned, and a royal commission substituted, but the subsequent legislation in 1888—1894 owed much to his efforts. The Franchise Act of 1884 was also one in which he took a leading part as a champion of the opinions of the labouring class. At this time he took the current advanced Radical views of both Irish and foreign policy, hating "coercion," disliking the occupation of Egypt, and prominently defending the Transvaal settlement after Majuba.

Both before and after the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's government on the Budget in June 1885, he associated himself with what was known as the "Unauthorized Programme," *i.e.* free education, small holdings, graduated taxation and local government.

THE HOME RULING SPLIT.

At the general election of November 1885 Mr. Chamberlain was returned for West Birmingham. The Liberal strength generally was, however, reduced to 335 members, though the Radical section held their own; and the Irish vote became necessary to Mr. Gladstone if he was to command a majority. In December it was stated that Mr. Gladstone intended to propose Home Rule for Ireland, and in January Lord Salisbury's ministry was defeated on the Address, on an amendment moved by Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham henchman, Mr. Jesse Collings, embodying the "three acres and a cow" of the Radical programme.

Unlike Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) and other Liberals, who declined to join Mr. Gladstone in view of the altered attitude he was adopting towards Ireland, Mr. Chamberlain entered the cabinet as president of the Local Government Board (with Mr. Jesse Collings as parliamentary secretary), but on the 15th of March 1886 he resigned, explaining in the House of Commons that, while he had always been in favour of the largest possible extension of local government to Ireland consistently with the integrity of the empire and the supremacy of parliament, and had therefore joined Mr. Gladstone when he believed that this was what was intended, he was unable to consider that the scheme communicated by Mr. Gladstone to his colleagues maintained those limitations. At the same time he was not irreconcilable, and he invited Mr. Gladstone even then to modify his bill so as to remove the objections made to it. This indecisive attitude did not last long, and the split in the party rapidly widened.

A LIBERAL UNIONIST.

At Birmingham Mr. Chamberlain was supported by the "Two Thousand," but deserted by the "Caucus" and Mr. Schnadhorst. In May the Radicals who followed Mr. Bright and Mr. Chamberlain, and the Whigs who took their cue from Lord Hartington, decided to vote against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, instead of allowing it to be taken and then pressing for modifications in committee, and on 7th June the bill was defeated by 343,313,94 Liberal Unionists—as they were generally called—voting against the government. Mr Chamberlain was the object of the bitterest attacks from the Gladstonians for his share in this result; he was stigmatized as "Judas," and open war was proclaimed by the Home Rulers against the dissentient Liberals"—the description used by Mr. Gladstone. The General Election however returned to Parliament 316 Conservatives 78 Liberal Unionists and only 276 Gladstonians and Nationalists, Birmingham returning seven Unionist members.

When the House met in August, it was decided by the Liberal Unionists, under Lord Hartington's leadership, that their policy henceforth was essentially to combine with the Tories to keep Mr. Gladstone out. The old Liberal feeling still prevailing among them was too strong, however, for their leaders to take office in a coalition ministry. It was enough for them to be able to tie down the Conservative government to such measures as were not offensive to Liberal Unionist principles. It still seemed possible, moreover, that the Gladstonians might be brought to modify their Home Rule proposals, and in January 1887 a Round Table conference (suggested by Mr. Chamberlain) was held between Mr. Chamberlain, Sir G. Trevelyan, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley and Lord Herschell. But no *rapprochement* was effected, and reconciliation became daily more and more difficult.

The influence of Liberal Unionist views upon the domestic legislation of the government was steadily bringing about a more complete union in the Unionist party, and, destroying the old lines of political cleavage. Before 1892 Mr. Chamberlain had the satisfaction of seeing Lord Salisbury's ministry pass such important acts, from a progressive point of view, as those dealing with Coal Mines Regulation, Allotments, County Councils, Housing of the Working Classes, Free Education and Agricultural Holdings, besides Irish legislation like the Ashbourne Act the Land Act of 1891, and the Light Railways and Congested Districts Acts.

IN OPPOSITION.

At the general election of 1892 Mr Chamberlain was again returned, with an increased majority, for West Birmingham; but the Unionist party as a whole came back with only 315 members against 355 Home Rulers. In August Lord Salisbury's ministry was defeated; and on the 13th of February 1893 Mr. Gladstone introduced his second Home Rule Bill, which was eventually read a third time on the 1st of September. During the eighty-two days' discussion in the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain was the life and soul of the opposition, and his criticisms had a vital influence upon the attitude of the country when the House of Lords summarily threw out the bill. His chief contribution to the discussions during the later stages of the Gladstone and Rosebery ministries was in connexion with Mr. Asquith's abortive Employers' Liability Bill, when he foreshadowed the method of dealing with this question afterwards carried out in the Compensation Act of 1897. Outside parliament he was busy formulating proposals for old age pensions, which had a prominent place in the Unionist programme of 1895.

SECRETARY FOR THE COLONIES.

In that year, on the defeat of Lord Rosebery, the union of the Unionists was sealed by the inclusion of the Liberal Unionist leaders in Lord Salisbury's ministry; and Mr. Chamberlain became secretary of state for the colonies. There had been much speculation as to what his post would be, and his nomination to the colonial office, then considered one of secondary rank, excited some surprise; but Mr. Chamberlain himself realized how important that department had become. He carried wtih him into the ministry his close Birmingham municipal associates, Mr. Jesse Collings (as under secretary of the home office) and Mr. J. Powell-Williams (1840—1904) as financial secretary to the war office. Mr. Chamberlain's influence in the Unionist cabinet was soon visible in the Workmen's Compensation Act and other measures.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KRUGER.

From January 1896 (the date of the Jameson Raid) onwards South Africa demanded the chief attention of the colonial secretary. In his negotiations with President Kruger one masterful temperament was pitted against another. Mr. Chamberlain had a very difficult part to play in a situation dominated by suspicion on both sides, and while he firmly insisted on the rights of great Britain and of British subjects in the Transvaal, he was the continual object of Radical criticism at home. Never has a statesman's personality been more bitterly associated by his political opponents with the developments they deplored. Attempts were even made to ascribe financial motives to Mr. Chamberlain's actions, and the political atmosphere was thick with suspicion and scandal. The report of the Commons committee (July 1897) definitely acquitted both Mr. Chamberlain and the Colonial office of any privity in the Jamesen Raid, but Mr. Chamberlain's detractors continued to assert the contrary. Opposition hostility reached such a pitch that in 1899 there was hardly an act of the cabinet during the negotiations with President Kruger which was not attributed to the personal malignity and unscrupulousness of the colonial secretary. The elections of 1900 (when he was again returned, unopposed, for West Birmingham) turned upon the individuality of a single minister more than any since the days of Mr. Gladstone's ascendancy, and Mr. Chamberlain, never conspicuous for inclination to turn his other cheek to the smiter, was not slow to return the blows with interest.

THE TURNING POINT.

Mr. Chamberlain's tenure of the office of colonial secretary between 1895 and 1900 must always be regarded as a turning-point in the history of the relations between the British colonies and the mother country. His accession to office was marked by speeches breathing a new spirit of imperial consolidation, embodied either in suggestions for commercial union or in more immediately practicable proposals for improving the "imperial estate"; and at the Diamond Jubilee of 1897 the visits of the colonial premiers to London emphasized and confirmed the new policy, the fruits of which were afterwards seen in the cordial support given by the colonies in the Boer War. Even in what Mr. Chamberlain called his "Radical days" he had never supported the "Manchester" view of the value of a colonial empire; and during the Gladstone ministry of 1882—1885 Mr. Bright had remarked that the junior member for Birmingham was the only Jingo in the cabinet—meaning, no doubt, that he objected to the policy of *Laissez faire* and the timidity of what was afterwards known as "Little Englandism." While he was still under Mr. Gladstone's influence these opinions were kept in subordination; but Mr. Chambtrlain was always an imperial federationist, and from 1887 onwards he constantly gave expression to his views on the desirability of drawing the different parts of the empire closer together for purposes of defence and commerce.

VISIT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

The settlement after the war was full of difficulties, financial and others, in South Africa. When Mr. Arthur Balfour succeeded Lord Salisbury as prime minister in July 1902, Mr. Chamberlain agreed to serve loyally under him, and the friendship between the two leaders was indeed one of the most marked features of the political situation. In November 1902 it was arranged that Mr. Chamberlain should go out to South Africa, and it was hoped, not without reason, that his personality would effect more good than any ordinary official negotiations. At the time the best results appeared to be secured. He went from place to place in South Africa; arranged with the leading Transvaal financiers that in return for support from the British government in raising a Transvaal loan they would guarantee a large proportion of a Transvaal debt of £30,000,000, which should repay the British treasury so much of the cost of the war; and when he returned in March 1903, satisfaction was general in the country over the success of his mission. But meantime two things had happened. He had looked at the empire from the colonial point of view, in a way only possible in a colonial atmosphere; and at home some of his colleagues had gone a long way, behind the scenes, to destroy one of the very factors on which the question of a practical scheme for imperial commercial federation seemed to hinge. In the budget of 1902 a duty of a shilling a quarter on imported corn had been reinforced. This small tax was regarded as only a registration duty. Even by free-trade ministers like Gladstone it had been left up to 1869 untouched; and its removal by Robert Lowe (Lord Sherbrooke) had since then been widely regarded as a piece of economic pedantry. Its reimposition, officially supported for the sake of necessary revenue in war-time, and cordially welcomed by the Unionist party, had justified itself, as they contended, in spite of the criticisms of the Opposition (who raised the cry of the "dear loaf" (by proving during the year to have had no general or direct effect on the price of bread. And the more advanved Imperialists, as well as the more old-fashioned protectionists (like Mr. Chaplin) who formed an integral body of the Conservative party, had looked forward to this tax being converted into a differential one between foreign and colonial corn, so as to introduce a scheme of colonial preference and commercial consolidation between the colonies and the mother country. In South Africa—as in any other British colony, since all of them were accustomed to tariffs of a protectionist nature, and the idea of a preference (already started by Canada) was fairly popular—Mr. Chamberlain had found this view well established. The agitation in England against the tax had now blown over. The Unionist rank and file were committed to its support,—many even advocating its increase to two shillings at least. But Mr. Ritchie, the chancellor of the exchequer, having a surplus in prospect and taxation to take off, carried the cabinet in favour of again remitting this tax on corn, Mr. Chamberlain himself had proposed only to take it off as regards colonial, and not foreign corn,—thus inaugurating a preferential system. But a majority of the cabinet supported Mr. Ritchie.

TARIFF REFORM.

The remission of this tax, after all the conviction with which its restoration had been supported a year before, was very difficult for the party itself to stomach, and on any ground it was a distasteful act, loyally as the party followed their leaders. But to those who had looked to it as providing a lever for a gradual change in the established fiscal system, the *volte-face* was a bitter blow, and at once there began, though not at first openly, a split between the more rigid free-traders—advocates of cheap food and free imports—and those who desired to use the opportunities of a tariff, of however moderate a kind, for attaining national imperial and not merely revenue advantages. This idea, which had for some time been floating in Mr. Chamberlain's mind, now took full possession of it. For the moment he remained in the cabinet, but the seed of dissension was sown. The first public intimation of his views was given in a speech to his constituents at Birmingham (May 15, 1903), when he outlined a plan for raising more money by a rearranged tariff, partly to obtain a preferential system for the empire and partly to produce funds for social reform at home. On May 28th in the House of Commons he spoke on the same subject, and declared "if you are to give a preference to the colonies, you must put a tax on food." Considered in the light of after events, this putting the necessity of food-taxes in the forefront was decidedly injudicious; but imperialist conviction and enthusiasm were more conspicuous than electioneering tact in the launching of Mr. Chamberlain's new scheme.

MOVEMENT'S QUICK GROWTH.

The movement grew quickly, its supporters including a number of the cleverest younger politicians and journalists in the Unionist party. The idea of tariff reform—to broaden the basis of taxation, to introduce a preference, and to stimulate home industries and increase employment—took firm root; and the political economists of the party—Prof. W. Cunningham, Prof. W. Ashley and Prof. W. A. S. Hewins, in particular—brought effective criticism to bear on the one-sided "free trade" in vogue. The first demand was for inquiry. The Tariff Reform League was founded in order to further Mr. Chamberlain's policy, holding its inaugural meeting on July 21st; and it began to take an active part in issuing leaflets and in work at by-elections. Discussion proceeded hotly on the merits of a preferential tariff, and on August 15th a manifesto appeared against it signed by fourteen professors or lecturers on political economy, including Mr. Leonard Courtney, Professor Edgeworth, Professor Marshall, Professor Bastable, Professor Smart, Professor J. S. Nicholson, Professor Gonner, Mr. Bowley, Mr. E. Cannan and Mr. L. R. Phelps,—men of admitted competence yet, after all, of no higher authority than the economists supporting Mr. Chamberlain, such as Dr. Cunningham and Professor Ashley.

THE CAMPAIGNS.

From the turning-point of Mr. Chamberlain's resignation, it is not necessary here to follow in detail the discussion and dissensions in the party as a whole in its relations with the Prime Minister. It is sufficient to say that while Mr. Balfour's sympathetic "send off" appeared to indicate his inclination towards Mr. Chamberlain's programme, if only further support could be gained for it, his endeavour to keep the party together, and the violent opposition which gathered against Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, combined to make his real attitude during the next two years decidedly obscure, both sections of the party—free-traders and tariff reformers—being induced from time to time to regard him as on their side. The tariff reform movement itself was now, however, outside the purely official programme, and Mr. Chamberlain (backed by a majority of the Unionist members) threw himself with impetuous ardour into a crusade on its behalf, while at the same time supporting Mr. Balfour in Parliament, and leaving it to him to decide as to the policy of going to the country when the time should be ripe. In his own words, he went in front of the Unionist army as a pioneer, and if his army was attacked he would go back to it; in no conceivable circumstances would he allow himself to be put in any sort of competition, direct or indirect, with Mr. Balfour, his friend and leader, whom he meant to follow (October 6).

VIGOROUS SPEECHES.

On October 6th he opened his campaign with a speech at Glasgow. Analysing the trade statistics as between 1872 and 1902, he insisted that British progress involved a relative decline compared with that of protectionist foreign countries like Germany and the United States; Great Britain exported less and less of manufactured goods, and imported more and more; the exports to foreign countries had decreased, and it was only the increased exports to the colonies that maintained the British position. This was the outcome of the working of a one-sided free-trade system. Now was the time and it might soon be lost, for consolidating British trade relations with the colonies. If the Mother Country and her daughter States did not draw closer, they would inevitably drift apart. A further increase of £26,000,000 a year in the trade with the colonies might be obtained by a preferential tariff, and this meant additional employment at home for 166,000 workmen, or subsistence for a population of a far larger number. His positive proposals were: (1) no tax on raw materials; (2) a small tax on food other than colonial, *e.g.* two shillings a quarter on foreign corn but accepting maize, and 5 per cent. on meat and dairy produce excluding bacon; (3) a 10 per cent. general tariff on imported manufactured goods. To meet any increased cost of living, he proposed to reduce the duties on tea, sugar and other articles of general consumption, and he estimated that his scheme would in no case increase a workingman's expenditure, and in most cases would reduce it. "The colonies," he said, "are prepared to meet us; in return for a very moderate preference, they will give us a substantial advantage in their markets." This speech, delivered with characteristic vigour and Imperialistic enthusiasm, was the type of others which followed in quick succession during the year.

A GREAT FEAT.

All this activity on Mr. Chamberlain's part represented a great physical and intellectual feat on the part of a man now sixty-seven years of age; but his bodily vigour and comparatively youthful appearance were essential features of his personalty. Nothing of this campaign had been known in the political world since Mr. Gladstone's Midlothian days; and it produced a great public impression, stirring up both supporter and opponents.

From the end of Mr. Chamberlain's series of expository speeches on his scheme of tariff reform, onwards during the various fiscal debates and discussions of 1904, it is unnecessary to follow events in detail. The scheme was now before the country, and Mr. Chamberlain was anxious to take its verdict. Time was not on his side at his age, and if he had to be beaten at one election he was anxious to get rid of the other issues which would encumber the popular vote, and to press on to a second when he would be on the attacking side. But he would make no move which would embarrass Mr. Balfour in Parliament, and adhered to his promise of loyalty.

THE UNIONIST DEFEAT.

During the spring and summer of 1905 Mr. Chamberlain's more active supporters were in favour of forcing a discussion by leaving the government in a minority, but he himself prefererd to leave matters to take their course, so long as the Prime Minister was content to be publicly identified with the policy of eventually fighting on tariff reform lines. Speaking at the Albert Hall in July Mr. Chamberlain pushed somewhat further than before his "embrace" of Mr. Balfour; and in the autumn, when foreign affairs no longer dominated the attention of the government, the crisis rapidly came to a head. In reply to Mr. Balfour's appeal for the sinking of differences Mr. Chamberlain insisted at Bristol on the adoption of his fiscal policy; and Mr. Balfour resigned on December 4, on the ground that he no longer retained the confidence of the party. At the crushing Unionist defeat in the general election which followed in January 1906, Mr. Chamberlain was triumphantly returned for West Birmingham, and all the divisions of Birmingham returned Chamberlainite members. Amid the wreck of the party—Mr. Balfour and several of his colleagues themselves losing their seats—he had the consolation of knowing that the tariff reformers won the only conspicuous successes of the election. But he had no desire to set himself up as leader in Mr. Balfour's place, and after private negotiations with the ex-Prime Minister, a common platform was arranged between them, on which Mr. Balfour, for whom a seat was found in the City of London, should continue to lead the remnant of the party. The formula was given in a letter from Mr. Balfour of February 14th which admitted the necessity of making fiscal reform the first plank in the Unionist platform, and accepted a general tariff on manufactured goods and a small duty on foreign corn as "not in principle objectionable."

Mr. Chamberlain's own activity in the political field was cut short in the middle of the session of 1906 by a serious attack of gout, which was at first minimized by his friends, but which, it was gradually discovered, had completely crippled him. Though encouragement has given to the idea that he might return to the House of Commons, where he continued to retain his seat for Birmingham, he was quite incapacitated for any public work; and this invalid condition was protracted throughout 1907, 1908 and 1909. But he remained in the background as the inspirer and adviser of the Tariff Reformers.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

The most recent photograph of the eminent statesman who has just passed away, taken on the occasion of the Garden Party at Highbury, when he bade farewell to his West Birmingham constituents.

IN EARLY YOUTH.

AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD BOY.

When Mr. Chamberlain was a boy, says a biographer, he appears to have been one of those extraordinarily good boys who in the Sunday school books usually meet with a premature death, being too good for this world. He was serious, studious, and industrious, and the only occasion on which he ever seems to have been involved in a fight arose from his great zeal in the cause of peace. The boys in the school, it appears, had formed a Peace Society, a step which the worthy school-dame regarded with profound disapproval, knowing, as she said, that it would be sure to breed fighting. Mr. Chamberlain was president of that Peace Society, and the chief contributor to its funds; for it is recorded that he brought to the treasury no less a sum than a fourpenny piece, given him for the purpose by one of his uncles. The rest of the subscriptions appear to have amounted to three-halfpence, and a fierce feud arose as to how this magnificent balance should be disposed of. In the end it was given to a crossing-sweeper, although in what way this was supposed to advance the cause of peace does not appear in the narrative

AN INCIDENT OF HIS SCHOOL DAYS.

The account of young Joseph's schooling seems to be authentic, and is confirmed by Joseph himself, who, as a good boy should, looks to the record of these early days with gratitude and pride. One ourious incident recorded by the schoolmistress describes how Mr. Chamberlain, with other scholars, took part in a dramatic representation of the "Worship of Baal." She had been explaining to them the worship of Baal in the Bible-lesson, and, going out afterwards into the playground, was astonished to find that her pupils had set up a model clay image on the wall, and were bowing down before it in imitation of the ancient idolaters. The subject has afforded a theme for the pencil of Mr. Gould, who portrays Joseph as doing obeisance before the image of Lord Salisbury. Mr. Gould would propably have been better inspired, had he substituted for the somewhat broad visage of Lord Salisbury an image of Moloch, the original prototype of the Jingoism of to-day.

A GOOD BOY WHO LEARNS FRENCH.

With the exception of that solitary battle-royal over the distribution of the 5½d., Mr. Chamberlain's youth seems to have passed without any incident which could have been recorded as foreshadowing his present apotheosis as Jingo High Priest. He spent much of his time at the Polytechnic, and enjoyed himself as a well-behaved, serious-minded Nonconformist youth of the well-to-do middle class is expected to do. He early acquired a mastery of French, and now writes and reads it with facility, a fact which must not be forgotten when the time comes to consider his claims to be Foreign Minister of England. In this he has the advantage over Sir Edward Grey, who, if he ever should be Foreign Minister, will need an interpreter when holding converse with diplomatists accredited to the Crown.

ASHAMED OF HIS BEST DEEDS.

We have the history, told with much appreciation and enthusiasm, of how Mr. Chamberlain became the patron saint of the Midland capital, after which, by a short transition, we come to the story of his *debut* as member of Parliament and Cabinet Minister. As might be expected, considering his present surroundings, his biographer glides with delicate step over the narrative which deals with Mr. Chamberlain's career as a Radical Minister. For instance, Miss Marris barely mentions the part he took in handing over the Tranvaal in 1881. A single paragraph stating that he supported Mr. Gladstone's policy gives the reader no clue to the fact that the policy of the retrocession of the Transvaal was not really Mr. Gladstone's policy, but Mr. Chamberlain's; that, to Mr. Chamberlain's credit be it spoken, he was the most energetic, and at one time almost the only energetic advocate in the Cabinet for the restoration of the Boers' independence. Neither is any reference made to the eloquent and passionate speeches in which Mr. Chamberlain denounced in those days the policy to which he has has now succeeded in committing the nation.

AS A FAMILY MAN.

AFFECTIONATE FATHER AND KIND MASTER.

One of Mr. Chamberlain's biographers thus describes him in his private life:—

So far as the public sees he lives two lives—the one, official about which they think they know everything, the other private, about which they know nothing. These are

(*Continued on page 10*).

DEATH OF MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

(Continued from page 9.)

so far dissociated that the public almost forgets there is a private life, and imagine that the Chamberlain of debate,—cool, wary, relentless, absolute master of himself and of his facts, unmoved either by applause or dissent,—is Chamberlain the man, in his relations with his family, his friends, and mankind generally.

His many acts of private charity are so privately performed that they are not even suspected.

"More than once said one who knew him intimately, "he has taken endless pains to set up a ne'er-do-well on his feet again; often, perhaps, the effort has been wasted, but sometimes it was rewarded, and that was enough for Mr. Chamberlain. He will not allow anything to come between him and his friends, and would do his utmost to smooth away any misunderstanding; he was the life and soul of the circle he moved in before all the cares of office sat so heavily upon him; the truest and most loyal fellow it is possible to find."

To his servants he is a kind and considerate master; the gardener who first served him died in his service, and his town and country coachmen have both been with him for many years. He takes a kindly interest in those who serve him; and perhaps it may be allowable to mention that he steadily encourages his household in thrift and in making a provision against old age by adding each Christmas a bonus to the savings of both his in-door and out-door servants.

Some people may find it difficult to realise that such a man as Mr. Chamberlain is truly fond of children. . . . In the days when his children were young he would not have them banished to the nursery, but kept them with him as much as possible, and was seldom too busy to play with them at their own games, or to devise treats for them. And in later years it has been said of him that his sons are his most intimate friends.

His rule of life he has himself declared. "No work is worth doing badly; and as who puts his best into every task that comes to him will surely outstrip the man who waits for a great opportunity before he condescends to exert himself."

AS AN ORATOR.

FAULTLESS AS A PARLIAMENTARY DEBATER.

Writing in the "Review of Reviews" in 1895, Mr. W. T. Stead gave the following estimate of Mr. Chamberlain as an orator; it remained as true to the end of his political career as it was then:—

There is lacking in him something of the divine fervour which made Mr. Bright often remind his hearers of the old Hebrew prophets. From that deeper note which Mr. Gladstone also touched Mr. Chamberlain shrinks with a diffidence which is not usually considered to be one of his characteristics. On one occasion he declared he did not feel himself worthy to untie the shoe-strings of either of those great men; but that was when he was in a humble mood, and methinks he protested too much. I remember the first time I ever heard him, being agreeably surprised by the way in which he pleaded in his peroration for the Zulus and other natives of South Africa whose rights he considered had been trampled under foot by the Jingo policy of Sir Bartle Frere and Lord Beaconsfield. That speech was to many of us somewhat of a revelation. It really seemed to some of us, as was said at the time, as if Mr. Chamberlain after all had a heart. That criticism was just, for Mr. Chamberlain has a heart, and a warm one, although it is not equally warm all round. He is like our own planet, which has its torrid zone and its Arctic regions, but in his case those who have the good fortune to inhabit the equatorial belt are much fewer than those who inhabit the neighbourhood of the northern and southern poles. It is seldom in his speeches that he reveals the warmer side of his nature, but occasionally he lets himself go, and then people discover to their surprise that Mr. Chamberlain is not a mere wirepuller and political huckster, but is a man with a human heart and a human soul.

AS A DEBATER.

Of his capacity as a debater there are no two opinions. Two very different men—Mr. W. H. Lucy of the "Daily News," and Mr. T. H. Escott, formerly of the "Standard" and "Fortnightly Review"—recently expressed their opinions on this subject. Mr. Lucy said:—

As a Parliamentary speaker Mr. Chamberlain is almost faultless. He is not indeed eloquent, if by eloquence is meant what excites the passions or appeals to the heart. His perfect command of simple and vigorous English, his admirable lucidity of statement, his power of incisive criticism, his adroitness and readiness in reply, give him immence power in the House of Commons even among those who most dislike and distrust him.

Mr. Escott's estimate is much the same:—

If the imagination, the humour, the capacity for emotion and sympathy prossessed by the Birmingham statesman were proportionate to his clearness of vision and his strength of will, Mr. Chamberlain would scarcely be inferior to Mr. Disraeli himself, with whom he has more points is common than many persons may think. In his capacity of House of Commons debater, so far as readiness to discern his opportunity and to retort his opponent's arguments go, Mr. Chamberlain is not far behind the man who created the Conservative party as we know it to-day. As a rhetorical epigrammatist Mr. Chamberlain, in these, his later days, often displays a faculty which reminds the experienced palate of Mr. Disraeli himself.

Mr. Escott, in likening Mr. Chamberlain to Lord Beaconsfield, did not do Mr. Chamberlain a benefit. It used to be said by his critics that he was a Radical Disraeli, a theory which he indignantly repudiated. His ambition was to be a Radical Apostle Paul, and Liberalism was to him in those days the religion of humanity—a famous declaration which he has probably forgotten long ago

AS A MUNICIPAL REFORMER.

WHAT HE DID FOR BIRMINGHAM.

As already mentioned and is well known Mr. Chamberlain first made his mark in public life in England by his work as a municipal reformer in Brimingham. Birmingham has set an example to the whole of England in Municipal progress, it was years in advance of the metropolis—and it was Mr. Chamberlain who led Birmingham along its path of progress. It was not until 1871 that Mr. Chamberlain became a member of the Birmingham Council but in a few years he did much and in 1874 he became its Mayor. He himself described in a speech in Birmingham in 1891 the history of Municipal reform in the Midland capital. On that occasion he thus described its short comings when he took the work of reform in hand:—

I find that fifty years ago the population of the town was 180,000, or about 40 per cent. of what it is at present. The rateable value was rather less than one-third of what it is at present. In those days there were, with the exception of the town-hall and of the market-hall, no public edifices of any magnitude or importance. There were no parks, there were no free libaries, there were no baths, there was no art gallery or art museum, there were no Board schools, there was no School of Art, no Midland Institute, no Mason College, there was no Corporation street. The great area which is covered by that thoroughfare and the streets depending upon it was one of the worst districts in the town, both socially and considered from a sanitary point of view. In fact, at the period of which I am speaking, the era of street improvements had not begun. The streets themselves were badly paved; they were imperfectly lighted, they were only partially drained. The footwalks were worse than the streets. You had to proceed either in several inches of mud, or in favoured localities you might go upon cobble stones on which it was a penance to walk. The gas and the water belonged to private monopolies. Gas was supplied at an average rate of about 5s. per 1,000 cubic feet. The water was supplied by the company on three days in the week. On other days you must either go without, or you must take advantage of the perambulating carts which went round the town, and which supplied water from polluted wells at 10s. the thousand gallons. You will not be surprised, under these circumstances, to know that in 1848 the annual mortality of Birmingham was thirty in the thousand. Now it is twenty in the thousand. The only wonder is that it was not much greater, because we read of whole streets from which typhus and scarlet fever, and diptheria adn diarrhoea in its worst forms, were never absent. We read of thousands of courts which were not paved, which were not drained, which were covered with pools of stagnant filth, and in which the ashpits and the middens were in a state of indescribable nastiness. The sewerage of the town was very partial, and, in fact, to sum up this description it may truly be said that when this society was born, Birmingham, although it was no worse than any of the other great cities of the United Kingdom, was a town in which scarcely anything had been done either for the instruction or for the health, or for the recreation, or for the comfort or the convenience of the artisan population.

BIRMINGHAM AS IT IS.

Mr. Chamberlain set to work to mend all this. Many older men had begun it before he entered municipal life, but he entered into their labours. The result of the work accomplished Mr. Chamberlain summarises thus:—

Birmingham in fact was an overgrown village with the population of a great town. But now, great public edifices not unworthy of the importance of a Midland metropolis have risen on, every sied. Wide arteries of communication have been opened up. Rookeries and squalid courts have given way to fine streets and open places. The roads are will paved, well kept, well lighted, and well cleansed. The whole sewerage of the town has been remodelled, and the health of the people is cared for by efficient sanitary inspectors. Baths and washhouses are provided at a nominal cost to the users. Free libraries and museums of art are open to all the inhabitants; free schools and a school of art, together with facilities for technical instruction, are provided for their education. Recreation is not forgotten, and not less than ten parks and recreation-grounds are now maintained by the Corporation. New Assize Courts and Court of Justice have been built. The police force and fire brigade are kept in the highest state of efficiency; while the great monopolies of gas and water have passed into the hands of the representatives of the whole community, who have also acquired the tramways, and have thus retained full control over the roads of the city.

Mr. Chamberlain did not take any actve part in municipal work until 1871. It was not till 1874 that he became mayor.

THE KEYNOTE OF HIS POLICY.

It was in that year that he first sounded the note of all his subsequent policy. He said:—

All monopolies which are sustained in any way by the State ought to be in the hands of representatives of the people, by whom they should be administered, and to whom their profit should go. He was, too inclined to increase the duties and responsibilities of the local authority, in whom he had so great a confidence, and would do everything in his power to constitute these local authorities real local parliaments, supreme in their special jurisdiction.

HIS FOUR GREAT REFORMS.

By way of giving effect to his words, Mr. Chamberlain carried through four schemes. (1) The town bought up the gasworks, which now represent a capital account of £2,230,000, reducing the price of gas from 3s. and 3s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. and 2s. 5d., and making an annual profit of £30,000. (2) The town bought up the waterworks, paying over £54,491 per annum to the shareholers. The result was the creation of a property valued at £2,200,000, the improvement of the supply, and the reduction of water rents by £25,834 per annum. (3) The town bought up the central slums, borrowing £1,600,000 for the purpose, and constructed Corporation Street through the improved area. The area was rebuilt on leases of 75 years. When they fall in Birmingham will be the richest brough in the world. (4) Birmingham formed a drainage union with surrounding towns and established a model sewage farm of 1,200 acres in the Tame valley. It cost £400,000 to lay out the farm, and it costs £55,000 to work it. The crops produce £25,000 per annum.

AUSTRIAN FUNERAL.

CORTEGE ARRIVES AT VIENNA.

STATELY PROCESSION TO HOFBURG.

BOMB-THROWER'S CONFESSION

ASSASSIN BETRAYED BY ACCOMPLICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The bodies of the late Archduke and his wife were landed at Trieste to-day.

An imposing procession, headed by many priests, and including seven carriages containing wreaths, was formed and proceeded to the railway station.

Admirals, generals and representatives of the community joined in the procession on foot.

Great, silent, bare-headed crowds filled the streets behind the lines of soldiers and bluejackets.

At the station the Bishop blessed the bodies and they were placed in a carriage, the doors of which were then sealed They will arrive in Vienna to-night.

BODIES ARRIVE IN VIENNA.

ATTENDANCE CONFINED TO FAMILY MOURNERS.

VIENNA, July 3.

The bodies of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife have arrived here.

The Archduke Charles Francis Joseph was the only member of the Imperial family at the station.

There was a stately funeral procession to the Hofburg between black lines of bare-headed people standing in silence.

The route was not guarded by troops but the cortege was surrounded by a military escort.

At the Hofburg the coffins were placed on a great catafalque covered with gold brocade and surmounted by a swinging canopy.

Prince Henry of Prussia and the Kings of Saxony and Bavaria have abandoned their intention of attending the funeral in Vienna, where it is desired to confine the attendance to the mourners of the family.

THE LYING-IN-STATE.

VIENNA, July 3.

Enormous crowds attended the lying-in-state of the late Archduke and his wife. The coffins were of silver ornamented with gold and lighted with candles. Around the Catafalque life-guards formed the guard-of-honour. In front of the coffins were placed wreaths sent by the Archduke's children. Masses were read at all altars.

THE COMPOSITOR'S CONFESSION.

WEAPONS SUPPLIED BY A SERVIAN MAJOR.

LONDON, July 3.

Gabrinovic has confessed that he secured bombs and revolvers at the Servian arsenal at Kragujevatz through a Servian Major who was formerly in the Austrian army. He had four confederates and agreed to take poison after throwing the bomb.

He said that Prinsip supplied other persons with bombs and poison.

"DASTARDLY SCOUNDRELS."

PRINZIP DENOUNCES HIS ACCOMPLICES.

LONDON, July 3.

Prinsip broke down on examination. He declared that Gabrinovic and his party had betrayed him and had not fulfilled their compact. He denounded them as dastardly scoundrels.

A GREATER SERVIA.

BOMB THROWER'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, July 2.

The compositor, Gabrinovic, who threw the bomb, has declared that he belonged to an organisation which was agitating for a Greater Servia.

INDIANS' RELIEF BILL

ASSENT GIVEN BY LORD GLADSTONE.

ANNOUNCEMENT AT FAREWELL BANQUET.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL OBLIGATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 3.

The citizens of Johannesburg yesterday gave a farewell banquet to Lord Gladstone. The Mayor presided.

Lord Gladstone in his speech said that the teaching of the last four years had demonstrated that the Union was deep-rooted. The settlement of the British Indians question showed that free and responsible Government was not inconsistent with the discharge of Imperial obligations. There was no common principle in the South African Colonies before the Union regarding the admission of Indians and the situation last November would have been a critical one if the settlement had depended on an agreement between the four separate Governments. The Union Parliament overcame the difficulties realising that the highest consideration was the magnitude of the Imperial difficulty in controlling 300,000,000 Indians. He had officially assented to the Indians' Relief Bill with the deepest sense of gratitude to the Union Government and Parliament.

TURCO-GREEK DIFFICULTIES.

APPOINTMENT OF A MIXED COMMISSION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.

A mixed Turco-Greek Commission to settle the question of emigration from respective countries and to fix compensation for losses will leave for Smyrna to-morrow. An arbitrator of a neutral European state will also proceed to Smyrna to decide disagreements between the Commissioners.

POLO CUP WINNERS.

CONGRATULATORY LUNCHEON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The Pilgrims to-day gave a luncheon to Lord Wimborne and the members of the English polo team that went to America.

Lord Roberts presided, and the American Ambassador was present.

Speeches were delivered congratulating the winners on the recovery of the cup.

RECEIPTS OF ALEXANDRA DAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.

The receipts in London on Alexandra Day amounted to £21,000.

WOMEN AND HONOURS LISTS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.

The Women's Freedom League has addressed a letter to the King and Mr. Asquith complaining of the absence of women from the Birthday and New Year Honours Lists and enclosing a list of prominent women who they consider, are deserving of honour.

ANTI-SERVIAN DEMONSTRATIONS RENEWED.

CROWDS GATHER AT THE EMBASSIES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VIENNA, July 3.

Anti-Servian demonstrations have been renewed. The Servian tricolor was burned in the neighbourhood of the Servian Legation and afterwards demonstrators marched to the Russian Embassy, but the police barred the approaches. Eventually crowds gathered outside the British and German Embassies and sang the respective national anthems.

KAISER SLIGHTLY INDISPOSED.

UNABLE TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL.

BERLIN, July 2.

LATER.

It is announced that the Emperor became over-heated while riding, and has caught a cold with symptoms of lumbago. No anxiety is felt in Court circles and it is stated that the Emperor really desires to spare the Emperor Francis Joseph the fatigue of a reception.

THE AMENDING BILL.

FIERY SPEECH BY LORD LONDONDERRY.

"THE ACT OF A TRAITOR AND COWARD."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The debate on the Second Reading of the Home Rule Amending Bill was continued in the House of Lords to-day.

Lord Londonderry said that the Government's exclusion proposals were worthless. For Mr. Asquith to go to His Majesty for his assent to Home Rule, which would produce civil war and which the country did not want, would be the act of a traitor and a coward.

Lord Halsbury stated that his inclination would certainly have been to vote for the rejection of the Bill, but in order to avert civil war it was best to agree to the Second Reading. Then they would get their amendments, and would ultimately see what the Commons returned to them. He hoped that Lord Willoughby de Broke would withdraw his motion for the rejection.

LATER

The debate on the Amending Bill in the House of Lords has been adjourned until Monday.

INDIA COUNCIL BILL.

EFFECT OF REJECTION IN INDIA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The delegates from the Indian National Congress have issued a statement expressing regret at the motion to reject the new India Council Bill.

They consider that the rejection would create a very unfortunate impression in India and weaken, if not paralyse, the Constitutional party.

DEBATE TO BE RESUMED ON 7TH JULY.

LONDON, July 3.

The debate on the India Council Bill will be resumed on the 7th instant.

THE FINANCE BILL.

INCOME-TAX REDUCTION ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The House of Commons to-day adopted the amendment to the Finance Bill embodying the income-tax reduction by 251 votes to 156. The Labour Party abstained from the division but the Nationalists made a special effort, bringing in two invalids.

The amendment to the Finance Bill with regard to income-tax provides that, as the local grants cannot be paid this year, the tax on unearned incomes will only be increased by one penny.

THE KOMAGATA TROUBLE.

AWAITING COURT OF APPEAL'S DECISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

VICTORIA, July 3

The Government has announced that it will take no further steps in connection with the passengers on board the Komagata, pending the decision in the test case to be brought up in the Court of appeal on the 6th inst.

The authorities anticipate that there will be trouble on board the vessel if the decision goes against the Indians.

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

BROOKES AND WILDING WIN MEN'S DOUBLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

Men's Doubles: Semi-Final:—

Brookes and Wilding beat Doust and Mavrogordato—6/1; 6/2; 3/6; 6/4.

Final:—

Brookes and Wilding beat the Brothers Lowe—6/2; 8/2; 6/1.

Ladies' Singles: Final:—

Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss Ryan (California)—6/3; 6/2.

Brooks is an Australian and Wilding a New Zealander. The two players are to meet in the challenge round of the Singles Championship.

DEATH OF SIR BENJAMIN STONE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.

The death is announced of Sir Benjamin Stone.

Sir Benjamin Stone, J.P., F.S.A., F.G.S., was President of National Photographic Record Association and had travelled widely in Japan, China, the West Indies, Asia Minor, Straits Settlements and Europe generally. He was appointed official photographer for the Coronation 1911. He was 76 years old at the time of his death.

ULSTER CRISIS APPROACHING.

MACHINE-GUNS HELD IN READINESS.

PEOPLE'S PREPARATIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

Belfast telegrams announce that a crisis is fast approaching. Families are largely laying in provisions in every town in Ulster, and several machine-guns are being held in readiness.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

UNWISE FOR GOVERNMENT TO TAKE ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

In the Commons, Mr. Birrell said that in the present state of the controversy it would be unwise for the Government to take action against the Ulsterites for carrying arms.

Mr. Sherwell.—Is the Irish Executive to take no action?

Mr. Birrell.—The Government must always have discretion as to whether to take proceedings, even where there is an admitted breach of law.

CONSOLS IMPROVE.

LONDON, July 2.

Consols to-day improved on the more hopeful Irish situation.

UNEXPECTED AUDIENCE.

MR. ASQUITH RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 2.

The King this afternoon left Newmarket and received Mr. Asquith in audience at Buckingham Palace. Speculation is being aroused as to the reason for this unexpected audience.

HENLEY REGATTA.

ALL ENGLISH CREWS OUT OF THE GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3.

All English crews have been eliminated by the preliminary heats of the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

Winnipeg, Boston, Harvard and Mayence having defeated the Thames Royal Club, the London Royal Club, Leander and Jesus College, Cambridge, respectively.

A Canadian, an Italian and two Englishmen will compete in the semi-finals of Diamond Sculls.

A MOONLIGHT TRAGEDY.

SIR DENIS ANSON AND A BANDSMAN DROWNED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 3.

A tragedy occurred during a moonlight trip on the Thames last night. A bandsman fell overboard and Sir Denis Anson dived in to his rescue. Both were drowned.

Count Benckendorff, son of the Russian Ambassador, who also went to the rescue was eventually taken out of the water in a most exhausted condition.

ITALY'S FINANCE BILLS.

ENFORCEABLE BY ROYAL DECREE

ROME, July 3.

The obstruction on the part of the Socialists having prevented the passing of the Finance Bills, the President of the Chamber introduced a Bill whereby the Budget becomes enforceable by Royal decree. The Bill was adopted by 209 votes to 40.

GREECE'S NEW BATTLESHIPS.

AMERICA RECEIVES TWELVE MILLION DOLLARS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

WASHINGTON, July 3.

Greece is paying 12,000,000 dollars for the battleships Mississippi and Idaho.

OBITUARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 3

The death is announced of Mr. Magnus Mowat, late of the Bombay Legislative Council.

LONDON LETTER.

NO ADVANCE TOWARDS SETTLEMENT.

BOTH PARTIES IMPATIENT.

THE 'NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS.

SUFFRAGETTE ACTIVITIES.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRAVELS IN BRAZIL.

Our correspondent describes the political stagnation of the week, the growth of the Irish National Volunteers, the activities of the suffragettes, Mr. Roosevelt's lecture at the Geographical Society, and the first D.A.V. College dinner in London.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 19.

It would not be very easy to say which side is the more impatient under the political stagnation of the moment. The Opposition, perhaps, for why does not something happen in Ulster? Well, the reasons are fairly obvious, and on the other hand the ordinary Liberal member of that rank and file of which we hear so much, is chafing under the inactivity of the Government. Isn't the time up? he wants to know. Can't the thing be finally put through? Must we go on in this way until the Session ends in August? And what about those two volunteer armies, entirely illegal and unconstitutional, as the Lord Chancellor calls them? They are besides, as the Unionist papers continually remind us, a pretty considerable danger to the public peace; and the consciousness of that danger is, as a matter of fact, the only thing that appears to keep alive the public interest in the Irish question. The country is weary of it. And the summer is here, and there are so many other things to talk about—from the sorrows of Albania to the exploits of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

THE MAN OF THE WEEK.

Mr. Roosevelt has been decidedly the man of the week. On Tuesday evening he gave a successful display at the Geographical Society, the Fellows of which miscellaneous body crowded the theatre in Burlington Gardens while a few hundred others clamoured outside. Mr. Roosevelt was describing his journey of exploration in Brazil, and especially the river with which the newspapers of the world have been making play for several years past. It was not, of course, Mr. Roosevelt's river. He made no claim to discovery, or to anything except that he had done his share in getting it put on the map. The whole business of the discovery, together with various other alleged events connected with was the invention of the American reporters—still so easily first in enterprises of this kind. English learned societies are not accustomed to discourses such as Mr. Roosevelt gave the Geographical the other evening. He spoke for about an hour and three-quarters, telling a plain tale in workmanlike fashion practically without a note. He has kept successfully out of politics and international affairs, notwithstanding that every day, just as though he were at the White House, he held a Press reception at the house of his host Mr. Arthur Lee. Here the reporters gathered around him, while he told them what he had been doing, whom he had met at lunch and dinner, and what he had to eat. From time to time he would come out with a first-rate bit of copy, only to snatch it away from the pressmen the instant afterwards with a "Now, boys, don't put that in!" Yesterday he left for home, and presumably we shall hear of him making it warm for President Woodrow Wilson or stirring things up in the State of New York.

THE NATIONALIST ARMY.

Interest during the week in Ireland has to a large extent centred upon the question of the National Volunteers and their future; whether the control shall or shall not pass to Mr. Redmond. A large majority of the Irish newspapers support Mr. Redmond's claim and say that the Volunteers must come under the control of the Parliamentary Party. Ten days or so ago, the estimate of their total was nearly 115,000, which is considerably more than the Ulster Force, although by all accounts there is a great difference in the drill and equipment of the two armies. Meanwhile the Lords have been concerned, after a fashion, with Home Rule. At all events Lord Lansdowne has been censuring the Government all-round for their indifference to a perilous situation, their playing with further conversations, and their delay over the Amending Bill, which is now understood to be ready. Lord Crewe blamed the Lords for the delay, and Lord MacDonnell taunted Lord Lansdowne with his anxiety for quicker movement. He could, he said, understand Lord Lansdowne's wish not to have any further delay, for he knew that every week would strengthen the National Volunteers and advance their equipment. And incidentally Lord MacDonnell ridiculed the notion that there was any danger of civil war.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION.

Although there is apparently very little doing in Parliament, the Government has quite enough on hand. Apart from Home Rule there is the extremely ticklish last stage of Welsh Disestablishment and Plural Voting. Practically all the Parliament's time is taken up by the Government for the remainder of the Session. The private member almost ceases to exist as such: all he has to do is to be ready at all times for the calls of the Whips. There has been a feeble Liberal revolt against certain provisions of the Budget, which has yet to go through. It has come to nothing. On the whole much the most interesting debate of the week has been the one dealing with the Anglo-Persian Oil scheme. Mr. Churchill, knowing how large an amount of misgiving has been aroused, was on the defensive. He made an elaborate explanation of the economic situation and of the pressure exercised by the competing oil trusts, and argued that the acquisition of the Persian oil fields would give the Government a strong leverage in resisting the combinations. But it was plain that he did not make very much impression upon his critics; the most determined of which are on his own side. They refused to be persuaded that the difficulties of the Admiralty in the matter of fuel are to be removed by a policy which brings a vast new region of Central Asia under the more or less direct control of Great Britain.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE SUFFRAGISTS.

The Home Secretary's careful and dispairing exposition of the Government policy in relation to the militant suffragists has not, of course, tended to reduce the Prime Minister's difficulties. We have had no further outrages, except a bomb in that church of fashionable marriages, St. George's, Hanover Square. But the ordinary violent business has been going ahead. Suffrage meetings are regularly broken up, and the women who create scenes in churches, theatres and other places come in for the harshest of treatment. The new turn in the situation is the work of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, who in these days is continually in and out of prison. Yesterday, after a further week of starvation in Holloway, she was taken in a motor car to the Houses of Parliament, there to adopt "sitting-dharna" until the Prime Minister should consent to receive a deputation of working women from East London. Curiously enough, she effected an entrance without difficulty, Mr Keir Hardie and Mr. Nevinson assisting. And, apparently Mr. Asquith surrendered immediately. He consented to receive the deputation—though some say the meeting had already been arranged; some hours earlier, by Mr. George Lansbury. There are, as always, elements of comedy in the situation; for Mr. Lansbury himself is out of prison on license under the Cat-and-Mouse Act. The Prime Minister, then, is compelled by force of circumstances to receive a deputation arranged by a woman and an ex-member of Parliament, both of whom are by law convicted prisoners, and both supposed to be in custody. The Police let the ex-M.P. alone, but they follow up the lady. When she had a week-end rest and is reasonably restored by a course of regular feeding, she will presumably be taken back to Holloway; and a few days later still, on a somewhat different plea perhaps, she will again present herself in a starving condition at the doors of the House of Commons. And what then? By the bye, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst and her supporters are separated from the main militant organisation: they are opposed to arson and bombs. But that does not make the situation they create at Westminster any the less grotesque.

A PUNJAB DINNER.

There has been during the past two or three years a rapid multiplication of anniversary and other dinners among the Indians living in this country. I am not sure that for all reasons this is a development to be welcomed, although it is certainly advisable that the various groups should make opportunities of coming together for social purposes. The difficulty about the European public dinner is, as Sir Arundel would say, that it is an exotic among Indians; but a stronger reason for its discouragement is that there is an undeniable movement of revulsion from it among Europeans themselves. Among other things the plan of having a series of toasts involves the unnecessary lengthening out of the after-dinner speeches. As a matter of fact there is no reason in the world why two speeches should be delivered on each one of the topics selected. The latest addition to the list of Indian anniversary dinners is that of the D.A.V. College of Lahore. The first was held at the Holborn Restaurant on June 15th with Mr. Lajpat Rai in the chair. The company was not very large, altogether about eighty being present, among them Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb and Mr. Keir Hardie. Mr S. Sinha proposed the toast of the College; and in an address delivered with great clearness and fluency Mr. Lajpat Rai told the story of the enterprise. To-day there are over 900 students in the university college and over 1,700 in the school department. From the beginning no money and no service that was not purely Indian has been employed. The teaching has been mainly honorary and wholy Indian, the principal, lately retired, and several of the staff having given long years of devotion to none. The financial support had come almost entirely in small contributions. "Somehow," said Mr. Lajpat Rai, "the Punjab Government and the University have not been very happy with us," and yet year after year D.A.V. students had taken some of the highest places. Mr. Sidney Webb told the audience that in going through official India you never heard anything of the educational work of the Arya Samaj, and yet it was certain that the world would one day hear of it—so notable was the spirit embodied in it, the charm and vitality of its national note. Since his return from India two years ago Mr. Webb has on various occasions protested against the idea of racial superiority and inferiority. He has maintained with great cogency and wealth of illustration that each race is superior to others in certain things, and that the duty of every people is to seek out all that is good in other peoples with a view to improving their own social well being. At the D.A.V. dinner he re-stated this position, once more quoting John Stuart Mill's term "reciprocal superiority" as expressing the attitude that should be taken up by all intelligent people in this matter. How many of Mill's readers in India knew that this admirable phrase was his and not Mr. Sidney Webb's own before he declared its origin?

THE SPECIE BANK.

SEVERAL SUITS PENDING.

After a very laborious investigation into the books and papers of the Specie Bank, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Official Liquidator of the Bank, has, with the valuable assistance rendered to him by Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhoy and a small staff of assistants, succeeded in preparing a list of contributories (in three sets), numbering over 6,000 and also a list of creditors, numbering about 25,000.

This huge number explains the delay in taking action, about which some people have been complaining. Mr. Slater had to adjudicate upon all these claims and the difficulty he experienced in preparing the list of contributories was immense. He has obtained an order from the Chamber Judge to recognise transfers of shares for which applications had been made, and which had been sanctioned by the directors and this forms one of the lists. Another list is of those share-holders who had applied for transfers during the pendency of the first petition for winding-up, and whose applications had not been considered by the Board. Action in this case is at present in abeyance. The third list is of share-holders who held shares prior to the trouble.

Mr. Slater has also prepared a suit to file against the directors of the Bank. He has arrived at a figure which he will claim as losses sustained by the Bank due to the negligence of the directors. The amount is over a crore and a half. He does not propose to obtain a misfeasance summons, for if he did that he would have to exclude the directors, who have since died, namely Lakhamsey Napoo and Choonilal Saraiya. He will therefore file a regular suit to recover that amount from the surviving directors and the heirs of the deceased directors. Action in this direction has been delayed, as he has applied for permission from the Government to sue the Thakore Saheb of Morvi. As soon as a reply is received—and it is expected by Monday at the latest—a plaint will be presented to the Chamber Judge. In connection with this suit, the moment it is filed, an interlocutory application will also be made.

Mr. Slater has also recovered small amounts from debtors, including an up-country agent of the Bank, who was said to have committed misfeasance.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE CREDIT BANK CASES.

The third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court will commence this morning, Mr. Justice Hayward will preside. There is a very heavy calendar, about fifteen cases having been committed for trial, including the two cases relating to the failure of the Credit Bank.

It is rumoured that Mr. Justice Hayward will not take up the Credit Bank cases but that they will be tried by Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, whose leave expires on the 8th instant. The prosecution in both the cases will be conducted by the acting Advocate-General, Mr. Jardine, who will be instructed by the Hon. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, while the defence will be conducted by Indian Counsel. The rumour that Mr. Norton was coming down to defend Jaffer is denied.

An application will be made to the Court on behalf of the Crown to try both the Credit Bank cases with the aid of a special jury.

A DOCTOR LIBELLED.

"MUSSOORIE TIMES" TO PAY RS 1,000 DAMAGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 3.

Mr. Kendall, Subordinate Judge, of Mussoorie, has delivered judgment in the case in which Dr. Wrench claimed Rs 5,000 for libel against the "Mussoorie Times", in connection with a paragraph in that paper criticising the Mussorie correspondent of the "Pioneer" for a statement that Colonel Rennie had disposed of his Mussoorie practice to Dr. Wrench.

The judge came to the conclusion that Dr. Wrench had not inspired the letter in question and held that the paragraph was defamatory and awarded the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 as damages.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LADY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 3.

Mrs. Cabell, wife of the President of the Rangoon Municipality, had a very narrow escape from death last evening. During heavy squalls a telephone wire was blown across an electric wire on York Road and snapped. The lady had just driven out of York Road into Sandwich Road when the accident occurred. She fortunately escaped without injury while her pony came in contact with the hanging wire and was instantly killed.

NANERIC INQUIRY.

EVIDENCE CONCLUDED

COUNSELS' ADDRESSES.

The Naneric inquiry was continued yesterday when Captain MacDougall, recalled and questioned by the Court, said that he did not consider the order "half ahead" just before she struck was wise under the circumstances, as it would have had the effect of making the ship cant away from the pier. When the port anchor was let go it was apparent that a collision was imminent, and he couldn't say whether the chain held or not. The Dock Master might have ordered "Let go your starboard anchor," "Let go your port anchor," "Pull astern," but the orders were not simultaneous.

The Pilot, Mr. Deasy recalled, said that he gave no orders before or just before dropping the port anchor. The engines were hard a starboard after the hali astern order.

Mr. Robert Wilkins a pilot of the Port Trust, was called by Mr. Deasy's counsel. He said he knew the officers of the Naneric He met them at about ten in the morning after the accident. He accompanied Mr. Deasy out of curiosity to notice the damage, and met the officers. Mr. Deasy presented the report to the Captain to sign, and the Captain passed it on to the Chief Engineer, and he heard the Chief Engineer say that that was not right, as the engines had been going full speed astern for twenty minutes. The Captain corrected the Chief Engineer, and said the engines were going astern from eight, to ten minutes. Witness smiled at that, and the Captain asked him what he was smiling at and enquired of Mr. Deasy who witness was. Witness asked the Chief Officer if he had let go the anchors. The Chief Officer said he had let go his anchors a thousand feet off the dock. Witness asked him how it was that they didn't have a thousand feet of chain out when the Captain stopped the conversation, saying he didn't want to say anything before witness.

ASKED IF HE WAS A "SEA-LAWYER."

To Mr. Payne witness said that he had never met the officers of the ship before. He never saw the report Mr. Deasy had in his hand. He had had a conversation about the accident the night before. Mr. Deasy said that there was some trouble with the telegraph and that the engines did not go astern. He couldn't say that the Captain was displeased to see Mr. Deasy, but he seemed to be displeased to see witness, and asked him if he was a sea-lawyer. He did not realise that the officers were blaming the pilot and were very angry with him. He didn't think at the time that there was any idea of opposing parties at the time, and that the accident was clear. He met the Captain outside Mongini's five days later, and the Captain asked him if there was to be an enquiry.

Did you say to him "why don't you and Mr. Deasy combine, and put the whole blame on the Engineer?"—No, that's a lie.

Witness denied that he said to the Captain that if the blame was put on Mr. Deasy he would lose his pension. What he said was "In my opinion I am absolutely sure that the Chief Engineer has made a mistake. You are a fool to help that man out. Witness corrected the Captain when he said Mr. Deasy was a poor pilot, and pointed out that this was Mr. Deasy's first accident. Witness denied that he had made any suggestion as to who should be blamed; he wanted the proper party to be blamed.

To Mr. Nicholson witness said that he had been in the Port Trust for six years, and neither in his time or previously had Mr. Deasy had any accident.

To Mr. Kolasker witness said that he remembered Mr. Deasy telling him while they were driving down in the gharry that the Captain had invited him to breakfast in the morning.

Mr. L. Fordham, a berthing master, was next examined. He said he was on the pier-head with the Dock Master. He saw the ship strike the dock wall, and in his opinion the engines were not going full speed astern. He heard Mr. Mackenzie shout out full speed astern, and "let go your port anchor," "let go your starboard anchor," the orders immediately following each other. When Mr Mackenzie returned from telephoning to the Port Officer he ordered "heave up your starboard anchor" and witness replied "The starboard anchor never went." Somebody on the forecastle head was waving an electric torch, and he could see that the chain was dug and the anchor stock awash. He went aboard and after a little while the Captain came up and asked him if he saw the accident and what he thought about it. He said he did not come aboard to discuss the accident, but under further pressure he said that if the pilot's instructions had been carried out there would have been no accident.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne, witness said he made no report of these things. He did not mention anything to the Port Officer as he did not converse with him. Mr. Puddington and Mr. Mackenzie were by him when he noticed the anchor stock awash, but he could not recall what Mr. Mackenzie said, except that he agreed with witness. The electric torch was being waved to ascertain what damage had been caused. He went aboard because he was afraid Mr. Puddington would have trouble, since the Captain was not polite to Mr. Mackenzie. As near as he could say the steamer collided "stern on." He didn't see her swing. The port anchor was down.

To Mr. Jones witness said that he was not surprised to learn that it took thirty minutes to heave up the anchor.

Mr. Desay recalled, said that after the accident the Captain invited him to breakfast next morning.

Mr. Payne: The Captain denies it.

Mr. Bowan, in addressing the Court, said that the pilot had shown caution in approaching the dock. There was undoubtedly excessive way, and it was probably due to the telegraphing from above or in the Engineers' room downstairs. He didn't think it was possible for the Court to rely on the entries in the Chief Engineer's log. There were 125 orders recorded, and it was possible that they made a mistake. He submitted that if the pilot's orders had been carried out, they would not have had the accident.

Mr. Payne asked the Court to come to the conclusion that the theory advanced by the Captain as to the cause of the accident was the correct one. The collision was due to the fact that the pilot brought the ship down too close to the wall at too great a speed and then tried to steer her on by dropping the port anchor and subsequently in consequence either of the dock-master's orders, or of his having suddenly changed his mind, he dropped the starboard anchor, and the ship swung round and hit the wall.

COMBINATION AGAINST THE PILOT.

Mr. Kolasker said his client's case was simple enough. He asserted that though he would not call it a conspiracy, the officers and engineers had combined against the pilot. The Naneric was an old boat and he also questioned the efficiency of her equipment. She was formerly used for carrying meat and probably her former owners had parted with her because, she was an unlucky boat. He next drew the Court's attention to the fact of a twenty-year old man being at the helm, who not only could not understand ordinary English but could not even understand the "Pidgin" English he was expected to know It was difficult to believe that he could have understood the orders given by a Bombay pilot. The accident was due not in any way to any sins of commission or omission on the part of his client, and he maintained that the fault lay with the officers and men of the ship.

Mr. Jones read the rules and regulations to show that all men must be able to understand the orders given in English before they signed on, and he maintained that the Chinese seamen on the Naneric did know sufficient English to understand orders. He drew the Court's attention to a ruling that an error of judgment on the part of a captain in times of great trouble should not be allowed to affect his certificate unless he had shown gross negligence. The Master had done everything possible to let the anchors go as directed. Neither the Captain nor the Chief Officer was at fault.

VERY CAERFUL.

Mr. Nicholson said a point had been made about the hurry which it was alleged the pilot was in. But there was no evidence to show that the pilot was in any hurry at all. The evidence showed that he was very careful. There was no [illegible] collision was due to the ship. The suggestions we [illegible] not sufficient pressure on the boilers [illegible] enable the steamer while going astern to stop her way within a reasonable distance that the anchors were not let go at the proper moment, and that the order given to go astern had been wrongly observed. As regards the last suggestion it was only the pilot's surmise that his order was not carried out. There was no proof that the engines went ahead instead of astern. As to the question whether the starboard anchor was let go, the Chief Officer and the boatswain, who were interested witnesses naturally said that it was dropped. On the other hand, the dock-master and others who were independent witnesses, said it was not let go. If there was a doubt about this, Mr. Nicholson said that the benefit of the doubt should be given to the officers. As to the question of steam pressure, Mr. Nicholson submitted that the key of the solution of the collision might be found here, though he must at the same time say that there was no proof of this. It was this that the Captain, believing the pilot was going to execute certain manoeuvres, foresaw, that the next order would be for a movement ahead, and telegraphed it. This was a likely supposition. It was also likely that the Captain might have made a mistake in ringing up the order, engaged as he was in looking after so many things. As to the engine room record there was nothing to show that it was not properly kept, and that the orders received there had not been carried out. This was not a case in which any certificate should be dealt with. He thought the Court would find it very hard to come to the conclusion that the damage was due to default on the part of any certificated officer.

The President, Mr. Aston, said the Court would submit its report to Government, but that if it decided to give the judgment in Court he would give intimation of it to the parties.

According to the "Indian Railway Gazette," the Ceylon Government Railway authorities have decided to allow *bona fide* passengers arriving from and going to Europe by any shipping line, and travelling *via* the Indo Ceylon route, to carry four maunds of luggage free for first class, and two maunds for second class passengers, between Colombo and Talaimannar. But why only to Europe? The concession should be given to passengers travelling by ship in any direction.

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ITEMS FROM THE JULY AGENDA.

At the July meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation matters of a very varied character will come up for discussion.

Mr. Maneckji Fakirji Gotla has written suggesting that the Corporation should pass a resolution condemning the conduct of the Suffragettes in England in damaging churches, houses, &c., and should thus show sympathy with the present Ministry in their "difficult" crisis," and that the resolution should be sent to the Home Government through the Government of India.

FARA MEASURE.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, has given notice that he will move:—"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report (1) since when the uniform of 17 pailis for a *fara*, which has been in existence for the past 50 years, has been changed into 16 pailis and 17 pailis, (2) on whose recommendation this variation has been introduced and since when, (3) whether the Municipal Commissioner is aware that this difference in the two measures is causing great loss to the illiterate masses and (4) if so whether he will see his way to immediately withdraw the 16 pailis measure."

MUDDY ROADS DURING MONSOON.

Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Pestanji Master, will move:—'That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the very slushy and muddy condition of most of the main roads and streets in the City during the monsoon, causing great inconveniance and annoyance to pedestrians, and he be requested to ask the Road Department to pay greater atttention to the cleanliness of the roads than they do at present.'"

CORPORATION AND GOVERNMENT.

NO ALLOTMENT FROM THE EDUCATION GRANT.

The following letter has been received by the President of the Bombay Corporation from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated the 11th June 1914:—

"I am directed to refer to your letter dated the 31st March 1914, in which on behalf of the Municipality you apply for an allotment out of the grant of Rs. 12½ lakhs made by the Government of India for the erection and equipment of Schools in this Presidency. This grant which has been raised to a total of 14 lakhs by the amalgamation with it of the balance of a previous imperial grant, has, as is stated in the Press Note to which your letter refers, been earmarked for distribution among those local bodies whose financial circumstances do not admit of their constructing school buildings on the conditions laid down by the grant-in-aid rules. It is apparently contended that the terms of this Press Note are applicable to the circumstances of the Municipality of Bombay, and a claim accordingly is advanced on behalf of that body for a share in the above grant.

In reply, I am to draw attention to the fact that in the year 1906 the Corporation was invited to accept a programme of school building construction which provided for the expenditure of 10 lakhs spread over a period of five years, Government contributing five lakhs at the rate of one lakh a year. The Corporation accepted the offer and thereby undertook to incur a total expenditure of five lakhs on school buildings within the stipulated period of five years. This period commenced in 1907, but, during the seven years which have elapsed since then, the Corporation have claimed only two of the five lakhs placed at their disposal; and a balance of three lakhs still remains to be paid to them. Government are not aware of the circumstances which are accountable for the delay which has occurred in the execution of the accepted programme, but they would hesitate to conclude that inability on the part of the Municipality to provide their share of the stipulated expenditure was a contributory cause. In the absence, however, of a specific explanation to this effect, they consider that that body is under an obligation to fulfil their undertaking on the terms agreed upon before any proposal for the grant of financial assistance from Government on terms of an essentially different character can be taken into consideration.

With regard to the allotment referred to above I am to intimate that assignments aggregating Rs. 13,09,857 have already been made to local boards and district municipalities, and that it is proposed to reserve the small balance still available for the purpose of further grants to municipalities. In the circumstances it is apparent that a grant to the Bombay Municipality could not in any case be made from thisallotment. I am, however, to state that, in the event of further funds applicable to the same purposes being placed at his command at some future date, his Excellency the Governor in Council would be prepared to consider the question of assigning a share in them to the Bombay Municipality provided that the funds already placed at their disposal had been fully utilized and that they were able to show satisfactorily that their difficulty in undertaking the construction of schools on the terms ordinarily admissible is not less than that experienced by the local bodies of the mofussil.'

KOTAH MURDER TRIAL.

AN ACCUSED ADHERES TO HIS CONFESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KOTAH, July 3.

In the Sadhu murder case yesterday the accused were examined.

Kesrisingh and Laheri pleaded not guilty but reserved their further statements till the session trial.

Hiralal stated that the confession he had already made to the magistrate was quite true and that he still adhered to it.

The enquiry was then adjourned till the 6th instant when the magistrate will inspect the scene of murder and hear arguments.

BOMBAY THEATRES.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIRE.

The new rules for the safety of the public and the performers in the places of amusement have not yet been brought into force, but they will be shortly. There is at present, as will be seen from the letter to the Municipal Commissioner from the Chief of the Fire Brigade, plenty of room for improvement, but it is believed the new rules will bring this about. The letter is as follows:—

Theatres, play-houses, cinema halls and all places of amusements in Bombay are, as far as licensing is concerned, under the control of the Police.

With regard to precautionary measures, only electric light is used for lighting the stages and auditoriums and gas and kitson lamps properly guarded are provided in case of failure of current, and all foot, wing and fly lights are protected by the regulation wire gauze. Hydrant installations, chemical extinguishers and buckets are provided for emergencies, but only in four cases at present have fire resisting curtains been fitted, though two more, I understand, are on order. The exits and emergency exits are numerous and plainly marked and as most of the theatres are small in the event of an alarm of fire, the clearing of an audience from a house, with perhaps one exception should only be the work of a couple of minutes. The exception referred to is the Gaiety theatre where there is plenty of room for improvement.

FIRE APPLIANCES NEGLECTED.

With regard to fire appliances although they have been provided and are adequate for protection, the existing arrangements for looking after them are bad through the absence of an experienced man or trained staff. The appliances are neglected, hose is used for various purposes and is often allowed to lay by and rot for want of proper attention. The main sluice valve key is often mislaid and where elevated tanks have been provided the water is usually turned off. Extinguishers are put in out of the way places, fire-proof curtains are seldom lowered and generally the theatre staff do not understand its working. No drill or instructions appear to be laid down for the staff in case of fire to call the Brigade or open or clear exits, and no direct telephone to the nearest fire station is fitted. Only a *ramosi*, who is more often than not indifferent as regards the use of the appliances, is employed. The existing exit arrangement for the occupants of the dressing rooms, in case of fire is also very bad, and requires early attention. The rooms are mostly situated at the back of the stage; the only means of egress being by an unprotected wooden staircase leading on to the stage. The windows are nearly all inaccessible from the back of the theatre and many have iron bars attached.

THEATRE LICENSING.

As I have already stated, the theatre licensing is under the control of the Police Department, but a certificate from this Department to the effect that the fire appliances are in good order and adequate for protection is necessary, before the license is granted. Suggestions have been made from time to time and steps have been taken to improve matters generaly, such as erecting elevated tanks, re-hanging exit doors, providing new exits, additional hydrants, fire-proof curtains, external iron staircases for the dressing rooms, to remove surplus scenery from the stage and old "property" from underneath it, etc., but the work is being carried out very slowly.

New rules and regulations for the improvement generally of places of amusement in Bombay have recently been compiled by the Police Department and suggestions from different Departments (including this) have been embodied therein. It is understood that these will shortly come into force. The suggestions put forward by this Department in the new rules cover all the above defects. Other rules are laid down to make the stage as fire proof as possible.

The fire protection and arrangements at the Cinema halls are fairly satisfactory Suggestions affecting these places have also been embodied in the new Police Rules.

HAJ PILGRIM TRAFFIC.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S VIEWS.

The Government of India have now published their views on the scheme of the Government of Bombay for the improvement of the pilgrim traffic between India and Jeddah, particulars of which have already appeared.

The letter states:—

The Government of Bombay have now submitted revised proposals or improvement in the conditions of the Haj pilgrim traffic without resort either to a monopoly or to the system of compulsory return tickets. The proposals put forward have been discussed by the Governor in Council with prominent leaders of the Muhammadan community in the Bombay Presidency and it is reported that they meet with general acceptance.

The Government of India desire to emphasise the opinion expressed by the Government of Bombay in paragraph 12 of their letter regarding the necessity for early organisation of local Haj committees at the headquarters of each province with sub-committees at other important centres. In this connection I am to invite attention to this Department letter Nos. 619-628, dated the 18th April 1913, in which local Governments were addressed on the question of the formation, as an experimental measure, of suitable local Haj committees. The Government of India will be glad to receive a report as to what progress has been made towards carrying out these proposals.

The Government of India believe that it would add to the usefulness of the provincial committees in those provinces where the number of Hajis is relatively large, if they were provided with paid secretaries; and, subject to the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, they would be glad to consider any reasonable proposal for assistance from Imperial funds towards the pay of these secretaries.

Subject also to the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India are disposed to agree to a non-recurring grant of one lakh of rupees being made from Imperial revenues to the Bombay Haj Committee towards the proposed Repatriation Fund, on the condition indicated in paragraph 16 of the Bombay letter, viz.; that the Mussulman community throughout India raises at least an equal sum within a reasonable period.

The proposals summarised in paragraph 15 involve an amendment of the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and of the protection of Pilgrim Act, 1887 (Bombay Act II of 1887). I am to forward for information a copy of the Bombay Government's letter dated the 21st April 1914, dealing with these amendments and to say that action is being taken separately on this letter. The proposed amendments in the rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act, will in the ordinary course be published for criticism before they are finally issued. The bill to amend the protection of Pilgrims Act so as to require owners to notify the actual date of sailing and to impose a cumulative penalty in event of default will also be subject to further discussion when introduced into the Local Council.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE SEARCH WITNESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, July 2.

The sessions trial in the conspiracy case was resumed this morning, Mr. Whilster, Superintendent of Police, Hissar, related how he proceed to Kharyala on February 22nd, and examined the house of Balmokand. Witness seized all papers of importance and placed them in a sack which was afterwards sealed.

Mul Haj, Ghulam Husain, and Ram Bhuj who witnessed the search, gave similar evidence. The last named witness, it will be remembered, in the lower court put in a petition that he had given his evidence and made an important error when under the influence of opium and asked that it might be corrected. He admitted again to-day that he had opium on that occasion. His evidence corroborated that of the other witnesses.

Inspector Kramul-Haq deposed to searching the houses of Hari Ram at Rawalpindi and Gurdial Singh in Ferozepur.

Ahmad Khan, a witness of the search of Hari Ram's house, was next examined and the Court rose for the day.

THE JAIL COMMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

The Government of India have this week addressed to the Secretary of State on the question of the proposed Commission on Indian Jails.

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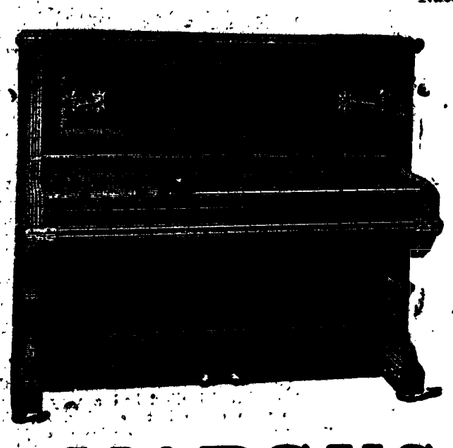

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CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

GOLD CUP WON BY ALEPPO.

ROYAL PARTY AT BIG RACE

A PAGEANT OF COLOUR

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

With the presence of the King and Queen and of Queen Alexandra, and with gorgeous weather, Cup Day at Ascot on June 18, when Mr. Fairie's Aleppo won the big event, was Ascot at its very best, says "The Times." Perhaps it was racing at its very best. Certainly it is difficult to imagine how the conditions could have been improved, the surroundings made more attractive, the company in the Royal Enclosure more brilliant, or the attendance at the course as a whole larger.

The Queen wore a dress of pale orchid course might be; and if it is necessary, as seems to be the custom, to give every event of the season a nickname, this was emphatically a Parasol Ascot.

Pink and blue, yellow, scarlet, mauve, and green—with every possible intermediate shade and combination of tints—to look down upon the sunshades from an upper tier in one of the stands was like gazing down on a gorgeous flower garden where every flower was mushroom-shaped. And seen from the level the scene was no less brilliant, for any lack of brightness of colour in the frocks that there may have been in the earlier days of the meeting was fully atoned for.

As for the attendance, it almost seems as if the capacity of the enclosures—almost of the course—at Ascot was being strained to its limit. On the inside of the course, from the rails right up to the line of booths and tents was an almost solid mass of people. Most of the enclosures on the grand stand side of the course were crowded almost to discomfort and it was sometimes slow work manking one's way from lawn to lawn and from stand to paddock, even if in the latter case there was the compensation that the subways were the one deliciously cool spot near the course.

THE HORSES.

A preliminary tour in the paddock and conversations with men prominently associated with the sport led to the familiar confusions and discovered the differences of idea which are inevitable features of the search for information, writes the Racing correspondent of "The Times." Richard Marsh could not say whether Brakespear would run during the afternoon, but while I was in conversation with him Lord Marcus Beresford arrived and gave instructions that the colt was to carry out the original programme and go to the post for the St. James's Palace Stakes. It had been stated that Brakespear would and that he would not run. As a matter of fact, nothing was decided until the numbers had been displayed for the first race.

I found Mr. Fairie more than hopeful that Aleppo would win the Cup. He was inclined to disregard the general fancy for Bruleur and to look on Junior as the chief danger. From Colonel Hall Walker I learned that he had five starters during the afternoon, of which most interest attached to his two-year-old Let Fly, who was to run for the New Stakes. In Colonel Hall Walker's opinion this would be the best class race yet contested by horses of this age, and he could go no further than to say that Let Fly was a good colt.

Little doubt seemed to be felt that Mr. S. B. Joel's Maiden Erlegh would win the Rous Memorials Stakes, and he did so very easily. It may be noted, however, that Mr. Hulton's Shogun, who was third, is not yet at his best. Torchlight came out for the Granville Stakes, but she is an excitable filly and seemed to be upset when she entered the paddock and broke into a heavy sweat. As a matter of course she was made favourite, but she gave much trouble at the gate; she refused to go near the other horses, and when the barrier was raised did not jump off with an advantage, as so often happens to the worst-behaved. The Vicomte de Fontarce's Armant, considered to be the chief danger, slipped away with a pronounced lead and, retaining it to the end, cantered in four lengths in front of Torchlight and Dolabella, who ran a dead-heat for second place.

A FIELD OF TEN.

Ten, an unusually large field, came out for the Cup, and in spite of the confidence of visitors from France, who had quite made up their minds that Bruleur was invincible, opinions were strongly divided. I have just referred to Mr. Fairie's belief in Aleppo, whom I formerly described as the chief danger to the Grand Prix winner, for whom I could only express a slight preference. Mr. T. Martin's Junior had, however, a host of supporters at 3 to 1, as had Lord Harewood's Cantilever at 10 to 1, Bruleur being at 6 to 4 and Aleppo at 6 to 1. Mr. John Ryan's Willbrook, modest as his exhibitions had always been, was not without friends, and the trainer of Mr. J. A. de Rothschid's Cincinnatus dwelt on the circumstance that Bomba, whom he trained, had won the Cup after having run prominently in the Gold Vase on the opening day. Bruleur's action in the preliminary canter did not much please the critics, for he moved in scrappy fashion; but few things are more deceptive than the style in which horses canter to the post.

When the flag fell Aleppo and Colonel Charles Lammbton's Aldermaston, his bright green sleeves dominating the black and white stripes and rendering him conspicuous, raced in front. Now that he was extended Bruleu looked a different animal, but as the field passed the iron stand nothing was going better than Mr. Leopold de Rothschid's Lorenpo. Bruleur, to employ the familiar phrase, ran his race in snatches. Opposite to the stand his jockey was driving him in order to make him keep his place, which was only fourth or fifth; then he seemed to take hold of his bit and go freely, only to flag again soon afterwards. Approaching the turn into the straight Mr. Fairie's white and orange sleeves were being carried in the fourth place, and to the general surprise Willbrook was galloping with such resolution that shouts for him were raised. Junior was near the front; but a couple of hundred yards from home Aleppo on the outside began his run. Now it was that the capacity to stay was made evident. His strenuous work over the two miles and more had not exhausted him, but the effort had told upon the others, who where less gifted with the strong point in which Aleppo excels, and he won, as it seemed to me, with comparative ease, though by no more than three-parts of a length.

GOLD CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

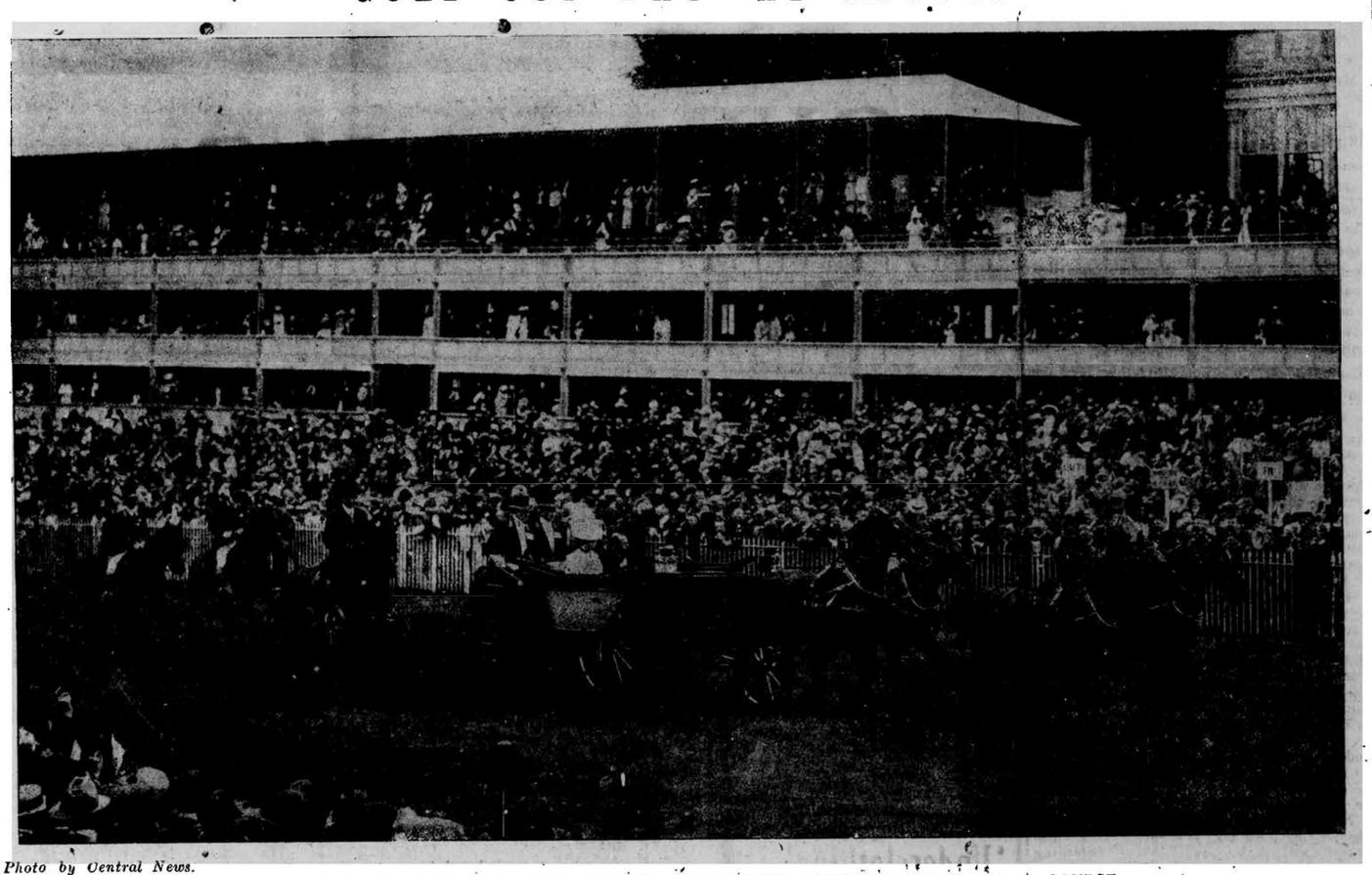


Photo by Central News.

A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE ROYAL PROCESSION PASSING DOWN THE COURSE

mauve material and lace, a pearl necklace and earrings and an ostrich feather hat to tone with the gown. Queen Alexandra—who had not been at Ascot for some years—was in black veiled in iridescent sequins, and the Empress Marie of Russia, who accompanied her, was also dressed in black pailletted in blue. King Manoel and Queen Augusta Victoria joined the Royal party, the latter wearing grey charmeuse and a black hat with a small osprey.

The other members of the Royal Family present included Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Christian and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Albany, Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck, Prince Alexander of Battenberg, Prince Leopold of Battenberg, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and the Duchess of Teck, and Prince Paul of Servia and the Grand Duke Michael and Countess Torby, with Countess Zia and Countess Nada Torby, were also in the Royal Enclosure. Princess Christian wore black satin charmante, the tunic bordered with fine black lace, and a large black hat composed entirely of little frills of tulle. The Duchess of Albany was dressed in a deep shade of blue. Princess Victoria's dress was of cream lace with touches of blue in the corsage, and Princess Alexander of Teck wore a very pretty frock of white embroidered muslin and lace caught with small flowers and she carried a sunshade to match.

A PARASOL ASCOT.

Those who found the weather on the opening day of the meeting over-cool must have been satisfied yesterday. A little breeze blew fitfully across the paddock and in the lawn behind the grandstand; but in the enclosures in front of the stands it was very hot indeed. The small patches of shade under the trees in the paddock were oases in a desert and people clustered there like swarming bees. Even when a race was in progress seats in the shade everywhere were occupied, however invisible therefrom the

ROYAL HUNT CUP DAY AT ASCOT.

Photo by Central News.

Mrs. Ratan Tata

COTTON BALES ON FIRE.

DAMAGE OF RS. 2,000 IN MADRAS GOODS YARD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 2.

A fire broke out to-day in the Royapuram goods yard in the midst of a large consignment of bales of cotton belonging to Messrs. Ralli Brothers which was to have been exported to-day.

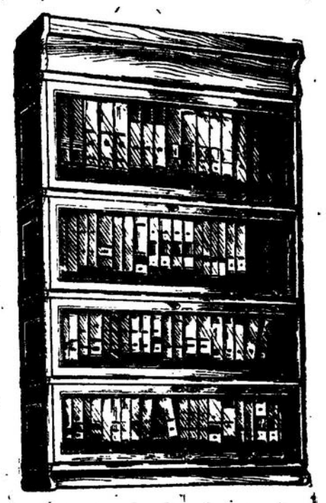
On receipt of telephonic information the police proceeded promptly to the scene and with the aid of a steam-fire engine of the M. and S. M. Railway and a couple of city police engines the flames were got under in spite of a strong breeze blowing at the time. A large number of cotton bales stored in a neighbouring godown were saved, only 37 bales being destroyed. The damage is estimated at about Rs. 2,000.

The motor fire engine was also brought up, but was not used as the engines already playing had the fire well under control. The cause of the fire is not known.

MACEY

SETIONAL BOOK CASES

THE CHE PEST AND BEST.



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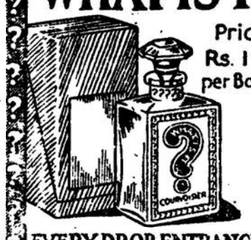
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MALARIA IN BOMBAY.

RESULTP OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

On the agenda for the Bombay meeting of the Corporation of Bombay appears the following letter from the Commissioner:—

"With reference to Corporation Resolution of the 30th March last, inviting the attention of the Commissioner to a leaderette in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th December 1913, as regards the result of measures taken against Malaria, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of report from the Executive Health Officer in the matter. Many of the facts mentioned in this report are encouraging, and I believe that the majority of those who live in areas such as that of the Fort, where protective measures have been most thorough, would be inclined to agree that there has been a distinct diminution in the number of mosquitoes since the initiation of the campaign. Protection naturally grows less in the areas north of the Fort, as the campaign for closing wells, etc., has made less progress in those areas. Progress is naturally slow, as every effort is being made to effect the closure of wells, etc., amicably and with as little resort to prosecutions as possible. The generous contribution made by Government is proving of the greatest use in assisting the authorities of temples and other public institutions as well as persons of the poorer classes to comply with the requisitions of the Malaria Department."

The following is the report of the Executive Health Officer:—

I have the honour to state that experience has shown that anopheles mosquitoes are found to breed very extensively in wells, tanks, and cisterns in Bombay; and as is now known, certain varieties of this species, act as carriers of malaria. Very considerable attention, therefore, has been paid to these known breeding places and all such have been systematically dealt with. The following table from the Health Officer's Annual Report, submitted to the Commissioner, does not altogether lead one to believe that this work has been entirely without beneficial result. The table shows, by wards the Malarial mortality for three years:—

The gully traps, catchpits, cesspools open drains and other forms of artificial water containers, mostly bred other varieties of mosquitoes, viz., culex and stegomyia. One variety of the former conveys Filariasis and Dengue Fever and S. fasciata yellow fever.

Although the efforts of the Department are directed chiefly against malaria, as far as possible endeavour is made to control all varieties of mosquitoes. The present Malaria Staff consists of 4 Inspectors and 38 Sub-Inspectors. They, with the help of the Conservancy Staff, endeavour to deal with the breeding places of mosquitoes, throughout the Island.

The work does not progress as rapidly as is desirable. This is chiefly due to the indefinite multiplication of petitions and to an almost entire absence of any attempt or desire on the part of the general public to co-operate in preventive measures.

Not only do we find that owners of compounds, &c., do not look after their property, and seek out obvious breeding places, but even when such breeding places are pointed out to them, they are not attended to, and various obstructions are put in the way of the Malaria Staff.

All this absorbs an undue proportion of the time of the Inspectors, which under other circumstances might be devoted to other parts of his district.

The measures in connection with wells, tanks and cisterns of necessity frequently obtain a degree of publicity which not unnaturally tends to obscure the work in connection with catchpits, cesspools, &c.

As a matter of fact, a great amount of attention is daily given to catchpits and gully traps by the Conservancy and Malaria Staff, and in the course of a year hundreds of these traps are cleaned and pesterined. Recently a proposal has been made to the Municipal Commissioner for the provision of hinged cast-iron plates for all new gully traps with the object of adopting preventive rather than curative measures.

With regard to storm water entrances Rs. 4,000 have been sanctioned recently by the Municipal Commissioner to provide wrought iron plates to be placed underneath storm water entrances in order to close up the entrance to mosquitoes. It has further been decided to provide annually Rs. 10,000 for improving the old-fashioned stone openings of storm water drains, and more recently the Municipal Commissioner has applied to the Corporation for sanction to the sum of Rs. 1,10,468 for the provision of cast iron and concrete covers for storm water entrances.

With regard to the ditches along the sides of the Railway Lines, representations have been made by this Department to the Railway Companies concerned, and they, as far as practicable, have and do pesterine the pools, and state that the cost of filling in is prohibitive. In the absence of a drainage system in the north of the Island, the ditches referred to are necessary for the conveyance of storm water.

The Government grant of Rs. 50,000 was not for the establishment, but for helping poor persons in protecting their wells."

A further grant of sixty lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for "Takavi" advances in the United Provinces in connection with the scarcity.

At the Bengal Legislative Council to-day, the Governor stated that in consequence of the desire of the people of Eastern Bengal, a meeting of the Council would be held at Dacca on August 5th. There would be no controversial business in order to meet the wishes of members who would have difficulty in attending.

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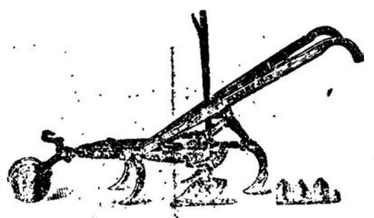
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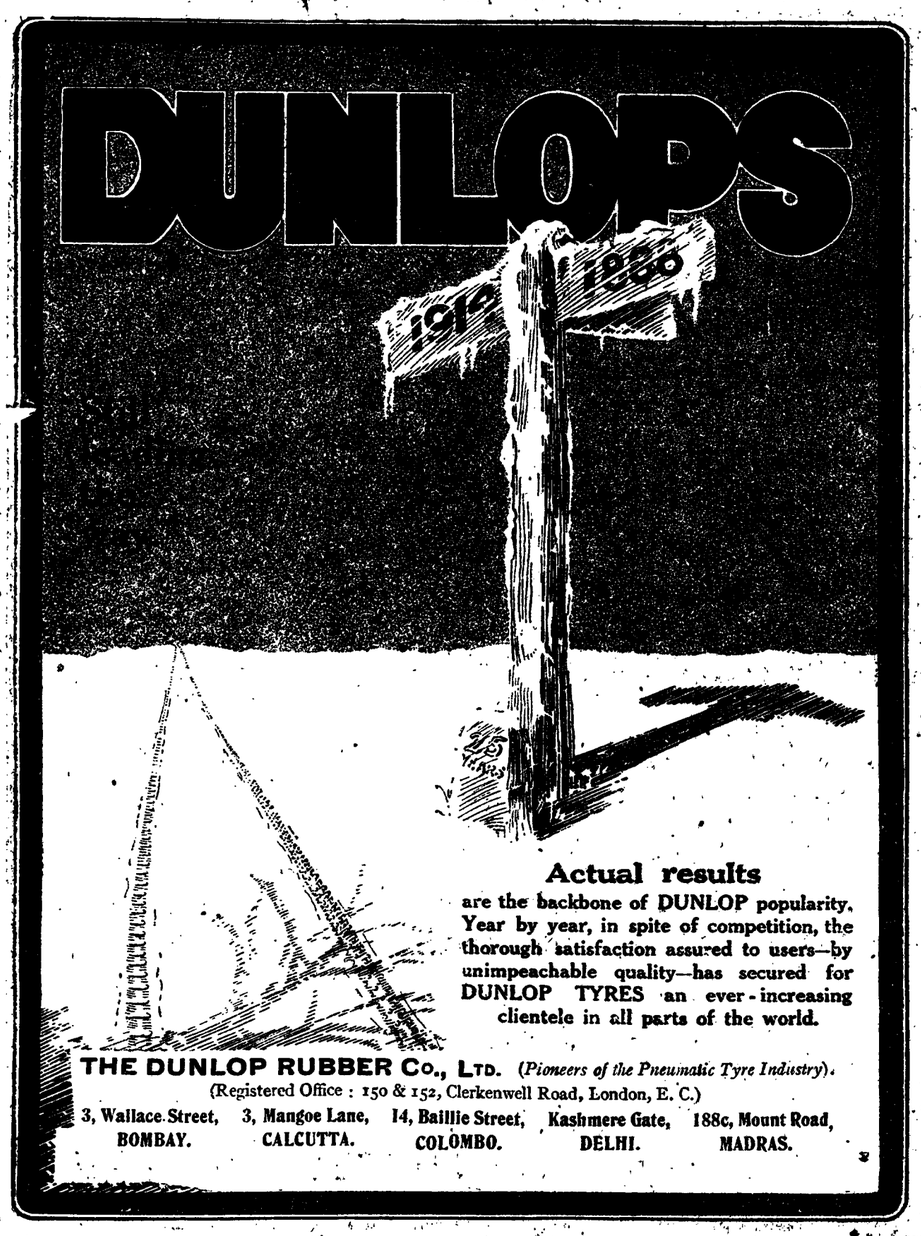

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CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.

NEW ROADS FOR RELIEVING CONGESTION.

In his report on the Improvement of Calcutta Mr. Richards, as may be expected, devotes considerable space to projects of new roads and streets to relieve the congestion of traffic in the city and open the lane-locked areas. There is in Calcutta, he says, the maximum density of building population wherever there is the least provision of roads and streets. In fact, Calcutta, according to its population, ought to have 67 per cent. more roads and about 80 per cent. more streets. The city now shows a rectangular system of main roads, the meshes being many times larger than those of any city. Some of the best roads in Calcutta are so placed that they carry but a small traffic, while some of the important roads from the point of view of traffic, for instance Chitpore Road are miserably narrow. There is also a great lack of diagonals, there being only two real diagonals, Park Street and Harrison-road. There is scarcely a single true radial direct route out of or into the main focus of the city. The north and south main road parallels—which normally should increase in width, traffic capacity, and measures to each other, as they become closer to the river side—positively decrease in reverse ratio. The bridges and approaches are hopelessly out of date. These are some of the defects, of the Calcutta road system and he has many interesting suggestions to offer regarding new roads and streets. But before discussing the projects of new roads, it is pointed out that the funds at the disposal of the Improvement Trust are very inadequate for the great task set before the Trust. A paltry sum of £6,000,000 expended over 20 years, including all and both expenditure, and interest on loans for 60 years appears to have been thought sufficient to change Calcutta into another Paris while Paris spent £40,000,000 in the resolute steady accomplishment of an improvement scheme that took 57 years to complete. Now there is 865 lakhs of rupees available for the improvement of Calcutta and out of this some 600 lakhs may be profitably spent on main roads, the balance being laid out for the improvement of the suburbs and housing reform.

Mr. Richards also suggests building a new riverside road northwards to Chitpore and the widening of Strand Road North. This will not only improve the working on the Port railway, but it will also provide a "most valuable day's evening fresh-air promenade" for 800,000 people living in the north of Calcutta. It is suggested that it should be provided with trees, seats and pretty sun shelters. There is no real engineering difficulty, Mr. Richards is of opinion, nor any river-erosion danger to prevent the creation of a double-level riverside road from Aheeritollah, Ghat to Chitpore Bridge. Even a big reclamation, a quarter of a mile in width, could be made readily enough. Mr. Richard says:—"Two old bogies have often been brought up in excuse for the sad state of the North Strand riverbank. The first is the conjectured presence—deep on the rivertide mud—of large lumps of old retaining walls which latter were built without proper foundation many years ago, and have since broken up, slipped, and sunk out of sight. At lowest tide, some lumps of brickwork can be seen and they would offer resistance to screw piling, but screw piling has long passed out of date, for it is highly expensive, very clumsy, and slow to put down, and the number of piles per limit of area is most limited, nor has it the lateral firmness of the modern pile. The modern ferro-concrete pile has enabled the execution at low cost of riverside and jetty work that was almost impossible thirty years ago. The writer is of opinion that the fragments of retaining wall are not very numerous; and even if Calcutta must retain the old screw pile, the well-known Lobnitz plant plus gelgnite will soon clear a way for every pile. The river margin is quite shallow and shelving for not less than 100 feet from the present brick slopes. Numbers of people can daily be seen bathing at a distance of 50 feet from the bottom of the brick slopes and the jetties have to be run out 100 feet to give draft for shallow river craft. The main flow of the river is a long way out from the shore, and this stretch of the river is no longer a genuine "cutting edge." There is no real reason why we should no go out into the river mud for a modest 50 feet or so, and with the width we have, construct a double level road: on the modern lines adopted years ago by other great riverside ports. A small toll could be charged to river craft, for the use of the lower road, as a quay, which latter would be, say, 30 feet wide; and the upper road for traffic would be 50 feet wide, including one footpath. Room also could be given for an additional line railway track. The lower road would be occasionally flooded during exceptional high tides and this occurs with many low-level riverside roads, such as at Bordeaux and Dusseldorf."

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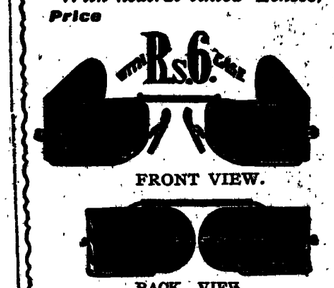

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